

SATURDAY NIGHT

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CAUSES THAT UNDERLIE THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL

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BRITISHERS IN THE PUBLIC EYE

In the centre is Lord Amulree, of Strathbaan, who has been appointed to succeed the late Lord Thomson as Minister of Air in the Ramsay MacDonald Government. He was formerly the famous lawyer Sir William Warrender MacKenzie, K.C., who specialized in industrial problems. Left and right are the two leading protagonists of the Protection versus Free Trade controversy which will be the chief issue at the next British elections. Stanley Baldwin, leader of the Conservative party, has definitely committed himself to Protection and Philip Snowden (right) has come out for a complete return to the archaic policy of Free Trade.

THE FRONT PAGE

The most interesting feature of the evidence taken far in Judge Denton's enquiry into the so-called "Telegram" grab by the Toronto City Council is that all the leading parties involved are members or ex-members of the "Telegram's" gang at the City Hall.—Sam Wright, M.P.P., Fred McBrien, M.P.P., Mayor Wemp, Controllers Pearce and Somerville, McGregor and others. While Mr. Wright is now the object of torrents of abuse, it cannot be denied that not so long since he was regarded as one of the best performers in what the "Telegram" is pleased to call its "stable".

In speaking of a considerable coterie of municipal politicians as "gangsters" we do not mean that they are jack-robbers, gunmen or traffickers in vice, after the Chicago model. What we do intend to convey is that they are or are a gang assembled to control all civic business, so that no proposal, great or small, however beneficial to Toronto's progress and welfare; no appointment, however important, should go through the council, except by the consent of the masters who maliciously rule them. This system of irresponsible newspaper control of civic business was built up during many campaigns, accompanied by the persistent refusal of all who refused to bow the knee to the Chin Chow who controlled the gang. Obviously discipline has become less rigid within the ranks of the henchmen. Hence the recriminations that have marked the salary controversy so far.

Nothing will convince the public that the whole city of municipal representatives, with the minor exceptions of Ald. Stewart and Ald. Boland, were not the outset anxious and willing to increase their own salaries, and obtain the enabling legislation with as little to-do as possible. There was nothing substantially wrong in this, for salaries, especially those of the men, were low. The trouble arose for two reasons; first, following gang instinct, the promoters of the plan could not help making a hole-and-corner conspiracy of it; secondly, this year's Council had been itself so useless and obstructive that the electorate felt that any remuneration was too high.

For our own part, we cannot see why the "Telegram", which during the past year has shown marked improvement in the legitimate business of producing a newspaper, should continue in the game of running a gang to run municipal business, in accordance with its demagogic whims. The trouble with such a system is that the sponsor must take responsibility for his satellites. This year the troubles of the old woman who lived in a shoe have been compounded as compared with the "Telegram's" troubles of its political offspring.

Though his duties as manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association had for 13 years taken him away from his natural field of active journalism, the late Edward Beck, who died in Montreal on Oct. 23, was one of the ablest newspaper men Canada has known. He combined honest initiative with the gift of trenchant writing and an acute sense of facts. By birth, he was but 12 years old when he came to this country, and in the following year entered the paper work by the same door as many another distinguished Canadian editor, when he became a devil in the office of the "Liberal" at Tillsonburg, Ont. The wanderlust which is an attribute of able newspaper men, was especially marked in him as a lad it took him to St. Thomas, Ont., Utica,

Rochester and Detroit and finally landed him in Washington as resident correspondent of the Detroit "News", a journal of which he subsequently held various editorial chairs.

In 1907 Mr. Beck returned to Canada after an absence of many years, to become Managing Editor of the Montreal "Herald" under the late J. S. Brierly, in whose office at St. Thomas he had worked as a lad, and in 1912 he went to the Montreal "Star" in a similar capacity.

About this time he became a national figure through an adroit and complete exposure of the methods of corrupt lobbying which at that time prevailed in the Quebec Legislature. Subsequently he helped to launch the "Financial Times" and also "Beck's Weekly", one of the crispest and most aggressive publications this country has known, on which he had as aides two young men who have since become widely known, Bernard K. Sandwell and Ben H. Deacon. The war slew this enterprise, as it did many good things, and Beck's last newspaper appointment was as editor of the ci-devant Winnipeg "Telegram".

One of his notable services as manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, an office he accepted in 1917, was a survey after the war of the pulp and paper resources of Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, France and England, a survey that did much to shape the course of one of Canada's greatest industries. Intensely alive, sincere, resolute and well informed, and a man of distinguished personality, Edward Beck was in every sense an ornament to a calling which embraces an immense variety of human types.

With several by-election campaigns in process in the province of Quebec just now, Mr. Camillien Houde, Opposition leader, is very much in his element. For he has a very definite aptitude for electioneering pleasantries and the rough-and-tumble rhetoric of the platform. If he makes any sort of improvement in his party's standing, as a result of his electioneering efforts, he may do something to arrest the decline of his personal prestige which, both as provincial party leader and also as Mayor of Montreal, has been dwindling.

The Antics of Volatile Camillien

When Mr. Houde came to the forefront of public affairs, in both the political and the municipal arena, with so phenomenal a rush, there were not wanting those who predicted that he would not "stay the course", so to speak—that he would prove as poor a finisher as he had been spectacular as a starter. Of late, there have been indications that he is not of the stuff that "wears well".

That, perhaps, is not very surprising in a man of so volatile a temperament. Mr. Houde is almost a whirlwind in human form, always on the rush and always talking—talking, sometimes, fairly sound stuff and, at other times, just stuff. Good taste is not too

conspicuous in his references to those who are so unfortunate as not to see eye to eye with him: while the man in the street has little hesitation in declaring himself about "fed up" with his tirades of abuse. After all, even the Quebec government (he feels) cannot be so black as Mr. Houde is engaged in painting it. Anyhow, this constant dealing out of superlatives is, quite plainly, getting on the public nerves.

It may well be that in accepting the double burden of Mayor of the largest city in Canada and Opposition leader in the Quebec legislature—not an unsought burden, *bien entendu*—Mr. Houde bit off more than he could chew. Even a man of his undoubted energy cannot hope to be in two places at once. Yet such a feat has been essential more than once if the functions of both his positions were to be adequately fulfilled.

That there are those within the party who ardently desire that he should relinquish the post of Opposition leader is notorious. The recent Tremblay controversy only revealed a small sample of the bickering and dissatisfaction that his leadership has been evoking. Moreover, the attitude he adopted during the federal election has not redounded to his advantage among Conservatives in the province interested primarily in the federal field. There may have been certain reasons rendering it unadvisable for him, as provincial Opposition leader, to place himself where David caused Uriah the Hittite to be placed—in the hottest of the battle—but his practical self-effacement during the federal campaign created an unfortunate impression of lukewarmness. The obstructive line that he thought fit to take over the matter of the C.N.R. terminal in Montreal, also lost him a large measure of the confidence of the stable elements of Montreal's citizenship.

Altogether there seems a sort of idea that, just as he went up with the suddenness of a rocket, so he may come down with the celerity of its stick. However, time will tell, and it may be that fate has some better fortune than that in store for him.

Chinese affairs are, to say the least, difficult for other countries just now; and we are not at all certain that the tension will be eased because the President is reported to have become a Christian, by sprinkling rather than immersion. Nevertheless, any Canadian who looks to the future of this country on the Pacific must realize the importance of a friendly footing in China. This can best be accomplished by establishing friendlier relations with the intellectual classes of China. There is unfortunately a boorish element in Canada, not devoid of political influence, which follow the motto, "All Chinks look alike to me". Nevertheless, the Chinese intellectuals are custodians of the oldest surviving civilization, which was producing thinkers and artists when the denizens of Northern Europe were not far above the level of troglodytes.

It is anomalous that men like Mr. Cromie, of the Vancouver "Sun", should be agitating for the development of Canadian trade in Asia while the Canadian Department of Immigration attempts to place Chinese students of the highest culture almost on the level with coolies.

McGill University recently took an important step in the interests of Canada when it established a department of Chinese Studies under Dr. Kiang Kan-Hu, a scholar of cosmopolitan education, and until latterly in charge of the Oriental collection in the Congressional Library at Washington. When Dr. Kiang arrived at the Canadian border to take over his new duties he was met with a deportation order and forced to remain in the United States until the McGill authorities straightened matters out. In this matter the United States is more foresighted than Canada, for a Chinese student comes to an American university without let or hindrance and is, in fact, eagerly welcomed, whereas Canadian restrictions frighten away many who would like to take scholastic courses at our greater universities.

The educated classes of China will undoubtedly rule that country when its present problems are solved, and it is of high importance that cultural relations with them should be facilitated in every way.

The suggestion of Hon. Harry Nixon, only survivor of the Drury Government in the Ontario Legislature and leader of the small body of Progressives therein, that his group efface itself and unite with the Liberals, seems a sound one. Between them the two sections of the Opposition boast less than a score of members, and would certainly function more effectively if merged as followers of a single leader.

Two-Party System for Ontario

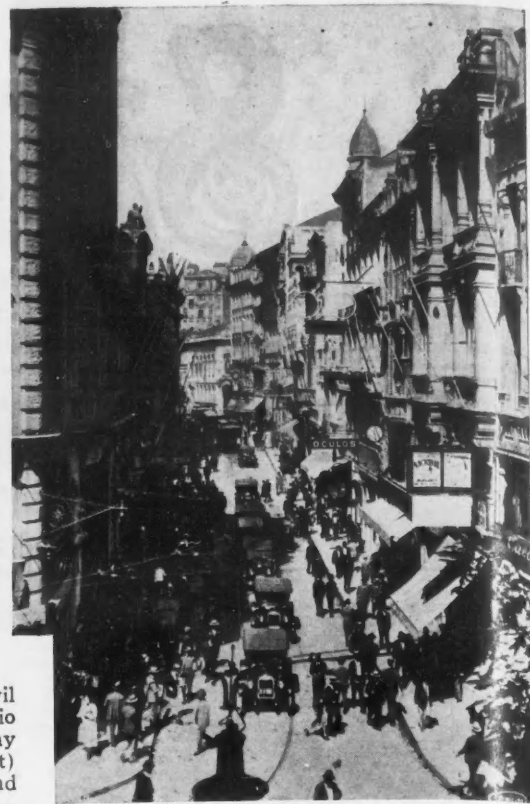
The Progressives, once known as the United Farmers of Ontario, never constituted a majority of the legislature even in the halcyon days of the ebullient Mr. Drury, and of late years has been steadily decreasing. The U.F.O. co-operative organizations long since withdrew from any active connection with the political wing, and in recent sessions differences between the Opposition group, headed by Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair and that for which Mr. Nixon is spokesman, have been almost undiscernable. A united Opposition would probably be regarded as helpful, even by the members of the present government, who doubtless have troubles of their own as a result of the overwhelming majority accorded Hon. Howard Ferguson a year ago.

The report of Mr. George Wilson, Finance Commissioner of Toronto, on proposals for a Civic Employees' Pension Fund is a document well worthy of perusal by municipal administrations throughout the country. It is not necessary to go into the points on which Mr. Wilson differs from those who framed the plan already before the City Council.

Municipal Pensions Question

The value of the report he has prepared after much labor lies in the careful analysis of the secondary problems involved.

A municipality should know accurately and precisely the extent of its maximum obligation. How to reconcile the interests of a man who enters the municipal employ in youth and remains in it until pensioning age with those of the man who gets a "job at the City Hall" in middle life, is a very grave question; but one which must be solved in any plan which will enable a city to know what its future obligations really are.



THE OUTBREAK IN BRAZIL

Recent reports from Brazil which include the capture of Rio de Janeiro by rebels indicate that the civil war in that country is reaching serious proportions. The above photographs show (left) President Julio Prestes of Brazil (with cane) reviewing Federal troops at Sao Paulo during the recent Independence Day celebration; (centre) troops of the state of Sao Paulo passing in review before President Prestes; (right) a view of the financial district of Sao Paulo, the centre of a wide trade area as well as a busy seaport and one of the early scenes of the outbreak.

—Wide World Photo.

CAUSES THAT UNDERLIE THE CIVIL WAR IN BRAZIL

A WASHINGTON despatch which has been given wide circulation in South America begins with the statement that "the revolution in the Republic of Brazil is economic in origin." This is correct except for three mistakes. Brazil is not a republic, the present conflict is not a revolution and its causes are almost wholly political.

Brazil is a federation of practically autonomous states, each in a great degree independent in action, governed by a president and state legislature, maintaining its own army and police force and in most cases differing from its neighbors in its commercial economy. Whereas Argentina and Chile are homogeneous units, the rubber growers of equatorial Amazonas live in a world apart from the cattle-breeders of Rio Grande. The German-Brazilian exporter of Panama pine in Florianopolis has nothing in common with the tobacco grower of Bahia. Nor has any of these, from his ultimately selfish point of view, any but theoretical reasons for supporting the mining state of Minas Geraes, the coffee state of Sao Paulo or the artificially fostered industries of either. Between these conflicting interests the constitutional thread of federal authority is tenuous. In practice the central government's control of state destinies is limited to its operation of the navy, a federal army, the customs' house, the state telegraphs and railway lines and national foreign policy. The deputies and senators elected to the federal houses have less control of their home affairs than have their colleagues in the state governments.

It follows that effective central government will always be impossible in Brazil as it is today constituted. The system whereby presidents are given office is arbitrary, each president nominating his successor and by manipulation of the electoral mechanism ensuring his election. The state to which the president belongs is for the time being in ascendancy. Hence by an unwritten law, what may be termed a presidential rotation of crops was established, no single state remaining in power at the Cattete for more than one presidential term. It was the violation of this principle by Dr. Washington Luis which is a principal cause of the present, not revolution, but civil war.

In 1922 Dr. Epitacio Pessoa, from Bahia, concluded a term of office unremarkable except for the inexplicable disappearance of \$4,000,000 and the peculiar appointment of a United States Naval Mission. He was succeeded by the austere, hard-working, competent and unpopular Artur Bernardes of Minas Geraes. Bernardes nominated as his successor the genial club-man, Dr. Washington Luis, president of the state of Sao Paulo. According to the rules of the game it was now the turn of Rio Grande do Sul, the third most important state of Brazil, but Washington Luis in violation of tradition, put in a second "Paulista." Dr. Julio Prestes, as "pinch-hitter" for the industrial markets of that state. The presidents of Rio Grande and Minas immediately offered themselves for the opposition nomination. In conversations with Washington Luis both agreed to withdraw if the president would nominate a non-Paulista acceptable to them. Washington Luis refused. The president of Minas then withdrew in order not to split the vote. Supporting Dr. Getulio Vargas of Rio Grande as vice-president presumptive was Dr. Joao Pessoa of Parahyba. In the elections of March last the Vargas-Pessoa combination was, as it expected to be, defeated, but by a narrow majority, the solid south, Minas Geraes (which has the largest population of any of the states) and several of the smaller northern states enthusiastically supporting the opposition. Sao Paulo remains in the saddle. The president-elect, Dr. Julio Prestes, returned Mr. Hoover's goodwill visit and angled successfully in London for a visit of the Prince of Wales, while Dr. Joao Pessoa was shot in a local political squabble and Dr. Getulio Vargas continued with his plans for a civil war.

THE inexplicable part of the present conflict is the apparently inadequate preparation of the federal government for the intention of the "alliance liberal" has been known to many people for over a year. While it is probably true that organization has been better than was anticipated and staff work unexpectedly efficient, Dr. Vargas himself publicly stated so long ago as September of last year that if he were defeated at the polls he "would be unable to stop the invasion of Sao Paulo" and that if unsuccessful in that venture, Rio Grande, Santa Catarina and Parana "might" secede from the union. Early in October 1929, Assis Brasil, arch-priest of revolution visited Porto Alegre and Rio Grande; his spirited preaching of armed revolt was greeted with enthusiasm. As one man the state declared it would see Getulio Vargas elected president of Brazil or would fight its way to the Cattete. Staff officers drew up plans of campaign, surveyed communications and estimated reservists. Throughout the rest of Brazil emissaries of

Recent Disturbances Not a Revolution in the Ordinary — Brazil a Non-Homogeneous Federation of States Rather Than a Republic — Political Jealousies Root of the Trouble

By P. W. Cook

the liberal alliance spied out the land or acted as agents-provocateurs among the politically disaffected. Others were commissioned for the same purpose in the ranks of the federal army. Oswaldo Aranha, Vargas's Secretary of the Interior, became the chief organizer of the civilian preparation. Generals Flores da Cunha, Borges de Medeiros and Miguel da Costa were charged with drafting the strategic and tactical plan of operation. Assis Brasil continued in his recognized post of propagandist. To various deputies was delegated the task of creating a smoke-screen to conceal these activities from the federal government. In Hamburg, Prague, Budapest and Genoa one of the more private of the private secretaries sent carefully cyphered telegrams to Porto Alegre and got on with his job. He made one mistake. The French are an inquisitive race, and intrigued by its description, the officials of a small country town opened and examined a luggage van which in the exigencies of transportation across Europe was temporarily delayed. It contained an armoured car. It was perhaps unwise to have labelled it "Bridal Coach: Property of the Emperor of Ethiopia." On the inevitable triumph of Julio Prestes, Assis Brasil piously announced that the voice of the people had spoken and that the State of Rio Grande would abide by that decision, a statement which, coming from a professional agitator with forty years of anti-government activity to his credit, carried about as much conviction as would the report that Stalin had become a Quaker. Preparations continued.

Brazil under the Bernardes regime definitely improved its economic position. Bernardes was a provincial lawyer, personally unattractive and rather given to vindictiveness. But he had a grasp of economic problems and a large capacity for hard work. He set about economizing on national expenditure and reducing so far as possible the light-hearted appropriation of state funds by the politicians. He weathered the incoherent and rather aimless Sao Paulo revolt under Isodoro Lopes in 1924 and not without great difficulty succeeded in valorizing the milreis to nearly eight pence. He lived under the shadow of assassination, practically in seclusion and is commonly credited with the somewhat medieval practice of having his wife cook and eat part

of his food before he ventured to do so himself. Washington Luis in the interests of the extensive industries of his native state, Sao Paulo, began his presidential career with the grave error of stabilizing the milreis at six-pence as a form of protection. He was fortunate enough for some years to escape active opposition but his weak policy as regards the Coffee Institute, and the Coffee Defense Act, his failure to devise means of effectively financing the growers under the terms of that act and the serious depression which in 1928-9 prejudiced the Sao Paulo industries already enervated by over protection, greatly depreciated his popularity. His latest mistake, the nomination of Julio Prestes in the hope that another "Paulista" might retrieve the fallen fortunes of his state has plunged his country into civil war.

Oil and water will mix only when the container is so agitated as to produce an emulsion. It was the widespread and intense mistrust of continued "Paulista" domination which resulted in the joint action of such divergent economic entities as Rio Grande, Minas and Parahyba. Even so the liberal alliance's organization of a common front has been remarkable; it could only have been effected by men of character and high intelligence. But such in truth are Getulio Vargas and Oswaldo Aranha. The president of the state is an administrator of great capacity, grave, courteous and worthy of the confidence which he is accorded by his people. Oswaldo Aranha, acting president while Vargas is commander in the field, is a younger man, more dynamic and inspirational than his chief, more brilliant perhaps, not less loyal nor disinterested. The one represents caution, experience, power; the other imagination and driving force. Aranha was the author of the striking tactical move of advising foreign governments and financiers that all loans made to the Cattete after October 3rd would be considered void and repudiated by the liberal government when in power—a coup de grace to federal credit.

FROM a tangle of conflicting reports it is fairly easy to visualize the campaign of the liberal alliance. Minas is to remain on the defensive, inviting attack; Rio Grande, Santa Catarina and Parana are to advance

northward with a view to investing Sao Paulo, obtaining control of the port of Santos and from thence attacking Rio. Once this is accomplished the Minas forces are to take the offensive. In the meantime the Northern States have instructions to divert as many federal troops and ships as possible. The narrow and difficult entrance to the port of Rio Grande do Sul has been blocked by the sinking of two vessels and the outer reaches of the harbour have been mined. It is still possible for the federal navy to bombard the city of Rio Grande from sea, but it is scarcely possible for naval units to reach the state capital, Porto Alegre. Railway communication with Uruguay is well inland beyond any hope of interruption by federal forces. On the side of the liberal alliance, therefore, are the advantages of free movement, attack from both north and south of the state of Sao Paulo and relative security from interference with the lines of communication. Furthermore, although the state is practically self-supporting, the southern armies are assured of an adequate food supply from Uruguay and Argentina, as the provisional government of the latter has categorically expressed its neutrality and public sentiment in the former favors the cause of the closest neighbor, the "gaucha state." The federal armies have the advantage of control, so far, of the ports of Santos and Rio Janeiro; lines of communication which radiate from a central point outwards; and the support of the efficient Brazilian navy upon which must count for an imported food supply. Much depends on the navy for should it, or its greater part, or indeed even one of the two capital ships, "Minas Geraes" and "Sao Paulo," throw in its lot with the liberal alliance, federal defense becomes futile. Rio Grande claims to have over 80,000 men in the field, with 40,000 reserves immediately available. The Minas forces are not known but may be put at a minimum of 30,000. The federal standing army, which has been somewhat reduced by defalcation, was commonly supposed to be about 100,000 with theoretically available reservists totalling 250,000. In all, probably not less than half a million troops were at one time or another engaged in this conflict. The federal government has already called up the conscript classes of 1900 to 1909. At the moment of writing (October 13th) federal forces seem to be groping for contact across the Minas border while Vargas's army in three columns under Flores da Cunha, Borges de Medeiros and Miguel da Costa are nearing Sao Paulo. The alliance has a fairly extensive air-force which is being used for reconnaissance and offensive purposes.

There is only a superficial similarity between the present Brazilian war and the civil war of 1860 in the United States. One was the lauded Cavalier against the Industrial Puritan; the other is a combination of divergent interests against what they conceive to be political despotism. A more nearly analogous case would be in the combination of the Western Canadian farmers with disaffected Maritime provinces against the industrialized and theoretically dominant combination of Ontario and Quebec.

Getulio Vargas's stated case is the liberation of Brazil from the individualism of its most industrialized state and the essentially unproductive capital. He suggests establishing a new electoral law (including secret balloting) based upon the Saenz Pena Act of Argentina. He has in mind the formation of an impartial inter-state commission to study local political and domestic problems. Finally—possibly this is the most important phase of his policy—he realized that the best interests of Brazil will be served by liberation from the inhibitions inseparable from a "one-crop" country. In this he is undoubtedly right as the fertile soil of the southern and north-central states can be put to the profitable production of crops other than coffee.

The present war may quickly end with the collapse of the federal government but if the navy and a part of the federal army remain loyal to the capital, hostilities are likely to be prolonged for several months. In such event it may prove to be the most bitter conflict in South America since the Paraguayan war. And the liberal alliance falls, Dr. Washington Luis may toast his colleagues of the Cattete and Sao Paulo in the traditional phrase of Brazil,—"As nossas boas qualidades não são muitas."

In Nebraska, we read, a special car with a magnet attached is used by the authorities for collecting the small and odd pieces of metal on the roads. Most cars do not easily enough with the help of nothing but pneumatic tires.—The Humorist.

A report from Tarentum, Pennsylvania, says that school students, for their sins, are required to copy the Congressional Record. The Great War taught us, however, that we should not put much faith in stories.—The New Yorker.



EXCAVATIONS RESUMED AT THE ROMAN CITY OF URICONIUM

Excavations have again been resumed at the buried Roman City of Uriconium at Wroxeter in Shropshire. 70 years ago a great deal of interesting Roman relics were found and periodically works of further importance were discovered. The Birmingham Archaeological Society have again commenced to search for "buried treasure."

SPORT—NEW STYLE

by P. O'D



Trying to win the odd dollar off their grandfather . . .

THERE'S one thing we can show you," said Dingleby, his eyes shining with hospitable enthusiasm, "and that is some really good cricket. Do you know that in Toronto we have over thirty teams, and that . . ."

Before I could stop Dingleby he had plunged into a portentous lot of figures about matches and cup tournaments and batting percentages and bowling analyses and all the other statistics which delight the hearts and memories of genuine enthusiasts. There is always a terrific amount of arithmetic about cricket—I have many times suspected that the game really was invented by a lot of chartered accountants. Even keeping the ordinary score requires a great deal of bookkeeping, when you consider that a good batsman is as like as not to go on for five or six hours and pile up a couple of hundred odd runs before he gets sleepy and careless and lets them put him out.

Now I didn't particularly want to hear about cricket—if you have lived for ten years on a diet of boiled mutton, you want a change of menu, no matter how much you may like caper sauce. But, in spite of myself, I was impressed and interested. I felt that something quite extraordinary had happened to the soul of Canada, if her sons were turning from the stern delights of lacrosse and the swift eventfulness of baseball to anything so leisurely and dignified as cricket—at least, in the way it is usually played.

"But how do you account for it?" I asked in amazement, when Dingleby explained that even in the big private schools they were taking cricket up spontaneously and eagerly.

"Because it is such a good game," said Dingleby, astonished that anyone should ask, "and because it is played in such a beautifully sporting spirit. Now you take baseball or lacrosse . . ."

Dingleby went into a great many comparisons highly unfavorable to those two sports which in the days of my youth—and in times even more recent than that—had occupied the summer leisure of my more energetic friends. I was silenced, but not entirely convinced. It is true that I had never seen or heard of a runner trying to spike the wicket-keeper as he slid in along the pitch, but then I had never seen anyone in a sufficient hurry between wickets to slide at all, or to break out of a lumbering and majestic trot. And no one in my experience of the British national pastime had ever socked the umpire on the nose when that worthy had given him out—regrettable incidents which certainly do once in a while occur in less seemly and more exciting contests. And naturally it is much easier to regard as a friend and a brother a man who trundles the ball along the ground for you to catch, than the fellow who races for it beside you with a stick in his hand and body-checks you into the fence as you try to pick the thing up.

There was nothing very much I could think of on the spur of the moment to say in reply, but, as I suggested above, I was not entirely convinced that the superior sportiveness of the cricket attitude was due altogether to the qualities of the game itself. In fact, I am not even sure that it isn't possible to be too chivalrous and fair-minded and so make a sort of polite mess of the business of beating the other fellow, for that is what any game amounts to. Otherwise you might as well take your exercise with a skipping rope or turning handspins in the backyard. Nor is cricket always played in the after-you-Alphonse spirit. In spite of the formal courtesy of the game and the Oh-well-played-sirs when the enemy does anything clever, there is a lot of quiet skulduggery when the contest becomes really keen and both sides are trying hard to win. And the dirty work is probably all the more effective that it doesn't find expression in such simple and primitive expedients as throwing a bat at the umpire or giving the opposing captain a kick on the sore knee when you get a good chance.

AS I SEE it, it all comes down to the strength of the will to win. If Canadians ever do become really excited about cricket, I have a feeling that this very dignified and even somnolent game will be awakened up in an extraordinary way. Balls will be bowled, not for the purpose of missing the other gentleman's bat, but for the purpose of bouncing up and bumping him on the beam—a stratagem not infrequently employed even in the land where they invented the game. Spectators will take an active part in the proceedings, signifying their disapproval in the usual manner with pop-bottles, and the lives of umpires will once more become what insurance men call an extra-hazardous risk. Possibly even a coach will make his appearance beside the wicket to yell at the enemy bowlers and explain to them the true facts about the glass in their eye and the wood in their arms and the bone in their heads. And I am not sure—the statement will probably cause the cricketers readers of "SATURDAY NIGHT" to reach furiously for their fountain-pens so that they may write in and cancel their subscriptions—I am not sure, I say, that cricket wouldn't benefit very considerably from a certain amount of this form of enlightenment.

As things stand to-day, cricket is far too respectable and stodgy, though our tall, red-faced Australian brothers have done quite a lot to correct all that. And when Canada gets into this Test Match business, as it may well do if the present movement in favor of cricket goes on, the old game is going to have a new birth. I want to be there when the Canadians and Australians lock horns for the championship. I have a pleasant vision of the air full of flying stumps, and batsmen using their clubs in self-defence, and

Among the Strange Discoveries Made by the Visitor to Canada is that Cricket is Played Here, by Jove.

umpires being marched off the field under police escort, and every time an adverse decision is given the fielders hurrying in to tell the umpire of their suspicions of his parentage and other interesting data of a personal character, and the fans yelling directions for someone to be taken away and killed, and all the other heady excitements of a genuine sporting struggle. And there won't be any interval for tea—unless someone has to be buried.

To come back to Dingleby, the splendid fellow assured me that Toronto had even a cricket club, an actual stretch of perfectly good turf devoted to nothing else, and occupied exclusively by wicket-keepers and short-slips and long-offs and silly-points, not forgetting the bold batsmen in the tall white pads which look so much like a couple of sections of picket fencing, and which protect almost everything from the instep to the solar plexus. I didn't really believe Dingleby, but when he invited me I went along with him—knowing his hospitality, I felt it would be all right anyway. And sure enough, there was a cricket club—you couldn't possibly mistake for anything else that stretch of green sward, with the rounded boundary lines about it, and the close-shaven square patch in the centre, so much like a piece of green asphalt, where the bowlers bounce the ball about, and the batsmen fondle it with a bat like a leaf out of a dining-room table. And there was a club-house, complete with locker-rooms and photographs of past presidents and ginger ale and everything. I felt that I owed Dingleby an apology.

"Darn, if you weren't telling the truth!" I admitted handsomely, and he begged me not to mention it.

AFTER lunch we sat about on the verandah, and I was introduced to a number of the local giants of cricket, sun-burned fellows in flannels and blazers, with very gnarled hands. I don't know why their hands should always get like that. Must be from catching the ball on the handle of the bat, just where the fingers gently entwine it. Or perhaps they ruin their hands pushing the stumps back into the ground so often. Anyway, the fact remains that if you see a fellow with fingers like the arms of a swastika, you can bet that he is suffering from arthritis or cricket—with the chances at present in Canada a little in favor of arthritis.

As I sat on the porch of this attractive club listening to these pleasant and friendly fellows talking of googlies and maiden overs and late cuts and drives to mid-on, I realized that something very significant had happened in Canada during my absence. For these men were not expatriate Englishmen, but pedigreed Canadians—all duly entered up in the stud-book, so to speak—and particularly burly and athletic specimens at that. Yet here they were discussing cricket and cricketing exploits with an enthusiasm formerly reserved for gentlemen who could be depended on to clout home-runs, or to shoot a goal while five or six opposing gentlemen hacked at their heads with lacrosse sticks. So far as they were concerned, Babe Ruth might be the crooning leader of a dance band, and Newsy Lalonde might never have existed at all. Their real heroes were Hobbs and Bradman and Ponsford and people the average Canadian has hardly even heard of. But the average Canadian is going to hear more and more about them—poor fellow!—for the newspapers have awakened up to the growing interest in cricket, and I was astonished to see how much space they give to it.

I hadn't noticed before, but after this experience at the cricket club I was on the watch for evidence. And the evidence was there. Whole columns were devoted to cricket matches and the doings of clubs which in the old days would hardly have been admitted to the small-type brevities of the Want Ads. And from the Sporting Section to the Front Page is only a short jump. Some day it will be made, and then Canada will have a further tie binding her to the rest of the Empire, and Jack Hobbs may succeed where Lord Beaverbrook may fail. Even if we refuse to exchange goods on equal terms, we may still be willing to exchange googlies.

CANADA is also playing Badminton—playing it extensively and expensively. Badminton courts are everywhere being built, and Badminton clubs formed, and eager Badminton candidates are crowding the waiting lists. Almost every patch of lawn now has a high loose net stretched across the middle of it, and the evening air is full of flying feathers. It must make the birds very sick. And I'm afraid it does me a little, for I have never been able to view the shuttlecock game with the respect which is, no doubt, its due. I won't deny the speed of it, or the skill it requires, or the amount of hopping about that it entails. Neither will I deny that whenever I have been dragged into a game of it—these accidents will occur in spite of all the precautions one takes—about half an hour has been enough to reduce me to the gelatinous helplessness of a stranded jellyfish. But still I cannot get over the feeling that a grown man, all dolled up in flannels, making furious swipes at a bunch of elusive feathers, could hardly be funnier if

he jumped about with a fly-swatter trying to kill moths. I think I would rather be caught doing tatting or playing tidly-winks.

The Badminton boom was, therefore, even more of a shock to me than the knowledge that Canada was taking to cricket. I expressed my surprise to an old Canadian friend of mine, who once upon a time played inside-home on a lacrosse team famous for many things but not especially for respect for life. He burst into loud denunciations of the spirit of the new age.

"I don't know what's comin' over the country," he moaned. "In the old days the young fellas all went in for good hard fightin' games like lacrosse or shinny or even baseball—baseball is not so good, but it's not bad. But now you see them lollin' around a golf-course, tryin' to win the odd dollar off their grandfathers while a little boy carries their set of sticks for them. And they spend their evenings flappin' at a thing like the headgear of an Indian doll with a skinny little racket you'd hate to use on a decent fly. The next thing the wild lads will be doin' is formin' a croaky league, and then—well, then we'll all be sittin' around at the club teachin' one another new stitches for the dollies we'll be makin'."

"But there's football and hockey," I murmured in defence of the new generation. In the first place, I like most of them that I know, and in the second I refuse to put myself in the position of despairing of our successors. Dash it all, I don't even admit that they are our successors—not for a long time yet! But my friend is a genuine old-timer, and he went right on despairing for all he was worth.

"Sure, there's football, but all the time people are kickin' about it bein' too rough. And they're tryin' to introduce English Rugby, which is a nice polite game where a fella stops if he's tackled, or throws away the ball if he sees you comin' at him, instead of tryin' to take you under the chin with his knee. And as for hockey, most of the really nice boys belong to skatin' clubs, where they're learnin' to waltz on the ice and cut cute little scrolls, when they ought to be learnin' to take the puck up the rink and shoot hard on one skate with the other planted in the stomach of the nearest defence man. The trouble is we're all gettin' too soft. I remember the days when Long Jim Cassidy and I . . ."

But I suddenly discovered that I had promised to go and play lawn-tennis with someone. I knew those stories about Long Jim.

"Lawn-tennis!" said he. "Now there's another fine, manly sport! But doesn't it get a bit rough sometimes? And all that 'love' business! Have you ever tried twirlin' the plate or post-office? You'd like them."

NASTY, shaggy old caveman! His idea of a really good game is one that you play with a tomahawk. But I didn't let his dicta on the Canadian youth of today disturb my serene faith in the future of the race. I was thinking of a young man on whom I had called in his office in Montreal only a few weeks before. I had gone to see him in connection with some necessary business of tickets and transportation, but when I set eyes on him I forgot everything else and stood staring in sympathetic embarrassment. He was a good-looking youth—or would have been under normal circumstances—but his forehead and neck and cheeks were covered with large angry bumps about the size of a half-walnut. He looked like a man who had tried to sing "Protestant Boys" at a meeting of the Knights of Columbus. I did my best not to look at the contusions, but there was practically nothing else to see, and you can't very well do business with a man and keep your gaze steadily fixed on the house across the way. Finally I asked him if he had been in a motor-accident or if it was just a new form of scurvy.

"Oh, that!" he said airily. "That's black-fly! I've been up in the woods fishing, and the black-flies were pretty bad. You ought to have seen me when I came out. I'm much better now."

"But do you mean to say," I babbled, "that you stayed in the woods fishing, with those little devils . . .?"

"Oh, sure! That's nothing. There was a party of us, and the fishing was darn good. We're going back for another week of it in a day or so."

So far as I can make out, there's not much reason to despair of the kind of fellow that takes his sport that way. Not even if in his more civilized moments he devotes himself to ping-pong. But just the same Canadians are really becoming more conventional, more old-world, in the way they spend their leisure. I saw signs of it on every side—the growing popularity of the week-end, the tendency of wealthy men to establish country estates, the golf-courses which are spreading over the land like a green miasma, the way in which the wilderness is being organized and turned into a playground.

Even the Canadian winter, which we used to try to hide from the rest of the world as though it were the icy skeleton in the national closet, has been trotted out and advertised as one of the chief entertainment assets of the country. Ontario and Quebec are being loudly heralded to the tourist world as the bigger and better Switzerland. And yet the Winter Carnival in Montreal was discontinued years ago in case it might give foreigners the idea that it was sometimes cold in Canada and that once in a while it snowed there. Well, well, the years certainly bring their changes, and this is one respect in which the change is all to the good.



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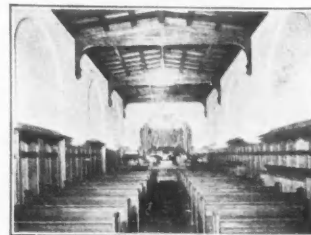
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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

Radio Broadcasting

IT IS more than a year since the Mackenzie King government appointed a commission to investigate the possibilities of radio broadcasting in Canada. The commission reported in favor of the establishment of a national broadcasting system. It was originally intended to introduce legislation, in fact the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, then Minister of Marine and Fisheries, actually had the outlines of a bill drawn up, and a committee of the House, headed by J. L. Hsley, was set up to hear interested parties and complete the detail of the bill. Then opposition grew so vociferous that the committee never got started, and the onset of a general election left the whole matter just where it was when Sir John Aird and his colleagues made their report.

Now it stands as one of those important matters to which the Bennett government must direct attention as soon as the most urgent phases of unemployment and the imperial conference have been dealt with. In the meantime the problem is being kept as simple as possible. The erection of new privately-owned stations, the existence of which would embarrass somewhat the application of a national scheme, is being discouraged. New licenses are not being issued.

While Mr. Bennett is in England he is likely to examine as soon as the occasion offers the British Broadcasting System, a notable example of public or national radio control, and on his return may be prepared to carry into effect some of the features of that system which appear applicable to Canadian conditions. In any event, it is likely that a bill will be drafted next session by the committee method proposed a year ago, during which all interests in Canada will have an opportunity to air their views.

The prime minister likes the radio better than the newspapers as a means of publicity. By the first method his actual voice and words are carried to the people, whereas by the second it is more often a *precis* or *resume*. It would not be surprising, indeed, if he were to introduce a system of broadcasting the debates of the House of Commons. If he did, the day might come when the most isolated trapper of British Columbia or Northern Quebec might be as well placed to hear the deliberations of their representatives as the man in the gallery. In fact, unless some auxiliary system of loud speakers, such as was suggested by Dr. Peter McGibbon in the short September session, was introduced, the lonely trapper might be able to catch much more at times than the newspaperman above the Speaker's chair. The acoustic properties of the Commons being what they are, it is occasionally quite impossible to get the drift of what is being said.

Millions for Pensions

AFTER nearly two weeks of sittings here at Ottawa, the Pensions Tribunal has adjourned for sittings in other parts of the Dominion. The Chairman ventured the opinion in an interview with the press, during hearings at the capital, that before they were finished close to 100,000 applications would have to be considered. If so, they will have to speed up. If the decisions made on the first batch of petitions is any criterion, the pensions bill of the Dominion is due to rise sharply soon. We are spending at the moment not far from \$50,000,000 a year, and in all likelihood this will be increased to \$100,000,000 before the peak has been reached.

This treatment of the ex-service man, urged by the Canadian Legion and given the warm support of all parties in Commons and Senate, will do much to alleviate the unsatisfactory conditions which appear to have grown up and at the same time will contribute something toward the relief of unemployment. Many a veteran has hung outside the doors of an employment bureau, who under the new regime would be drawing a pension and happily beyond the need of tiring exposure to all weathers in search of a job.

As an illustration of the broad-minded attitude of Mr. Bennett toward the large question of soldiers' benefits, one can mention the offer to Major Charles Gavan Power—known to all as "Chubby"—to head the Pensions Tribunal. The long experience and wide sympathies of the member for Quebec South apparently obliterated for Mr. Bennett the fact that Major Power had long been, and was still, one of the staunchest Liberals in Mr. King's following.

Fish in Hudson Bay

THE announcement that "not a single commercial fish was taken" by the steam trawler sent into Hudson Bay this summer, settles the question of deep-sea fishing possibilities there effectively. Among those dubious of the project justifying itself as a grain route, the chances of opening up new mineral, forest and fishing wealth were for a



JOINS QUEBEC CABINET
Hon. Gordon Scott, the new Provincial Treasurer of Quebec. Mr. Scott is a resident of Montreal, and one of the most widely known of Canadian accountants.

time attractive prospects. There is still, of course, plenty of fish in the estuarial waters, particularly in those rivers emptying into James Bay, and hope of developing large commercial enterprises there some day is not abandoned. As time goes on, however, it becomes clear that the Hudson Bay railway and route must justify itself, if at all, by the lowered transportation costs and speedier service for the grains and cattle of a large area of western Canada tributary to The Pas. The low prices being obtained for farm produce will focus attention once more on freight and carrier rates, and any method that will carry the wheat and other products of the prairie farms a few cents cheaper to world markets will alleviate a situation which threatens to become acute.

An Able Acting Premier

SIR GEORGE PERLEY has amply justified the confidence shown in him by Mr. Bennett when he placed him in the prime minister's chair during his own enforced absence in London. Things have been going so smoothly at Ottawa that in some parts there may be the impression that very little is being done. But the relief of unemployment and the equitable distribution of the twenty million dollars for that purpose has created a succession of problems, all of which are being met with courage and wisdom. Sir George Perley brings to his task ripe experience and a gift for executive detail, and when the Right Honorable leader of the government (having acquired the title and dignity of an Imperial Privy Councillor the while) returns to Canada about the end of November he will find many of the perplexities which faced the government a couple of months earlier quite smoothed away, thanks to Sir George.

Where is Mr. King?

IN THE meantime where is the former prime minister? Since the election he has been pursuing a policy of "masterful inactivity" in retirement at Kingsmere, his sylvan retreat at the threshold of the Laurentians. Perhaps he has been chopping down trees, like Gladstone at Hawarden. Whatever his hobbies, he has acquired a coat of tan and a radiant smile of health out there in the coloring woods, and no doubt he thanks his stars now and again that he is not sweating blood over the problems of unemployment and imperial preferences. He is a stranger to the headlines, these days, and though he fulfils a few social and political obligations, he has not made a single public speech since his defeat. Nor has he consented to be drawn out into discussion of national policy. When Mr. Bennett made his forthright offer of a ten per cent. Empire preference at London, the former prime minister ventured the somewhat curious statement that Mr. Bennett was speaking for the Conservative party, but not for the people of Canada, but let it go at that. He did not want to embarrass Mr. Bennett's activities at the Conference in any way, he said, and that policy he has stuck to.

Grappling With Unemployment

MEASURES for the relief of unemployment, for which Parliament appropriated \$20,000,000 at the emergency session, are now in effect and the thanks of the nation are due to Hon. Gideon Robertson, Minister of Labor, whose energy and tact in dealing with the various provinces have won admiration from political friend and foe. Senator Robertson is one of the leading Labor men in Canada, having been vice-president of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers since 1915 and having served successfully as mediator in several important disputes, such as the Winnipeg general strike in May, 1918, when the "Reds" attempted to secure control of government by revolutionary methods. He was the Canadian Government delegate to the first International Labor Conference at Washington in 1919 and is well known in Labor circles not only in Canada and the United States but in the United Kingdom. During the past month Senator Robertson has negotiated agreements with eight provinces of the Dominion, providing for the expenditure of millions of dollars for the alleviation of unemployment in a manner that is entirely satisfactory to the provinces and the municipalities. Altogether something like \$100,000,000 is available to provide work and wages for Canadians during the ensuing six months. The two big railway companies already have given employment to 2,500 workmen and hundreds of teams, the steel and coal companies are feeling the benefit of the measures adopted and trade generally throughout the Dominion will be rejuvenated. The Dominion and Provincial Governments and the municipalities will expend at least \$60,000,000 upon the construction of necessary public works, highways, bridges, subways and the like and all orders for material and equipment are to be placed in Canada.



HEADS AMERICAN COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
The new President-elect of the American College of Surgeons, Dr. C. Jeff Miller, of New Orleans, La., as he attended the Twentieth Annual Clinical Congress now being attended by over four thousand prominent surgeons from all over the world in Philadelphia.

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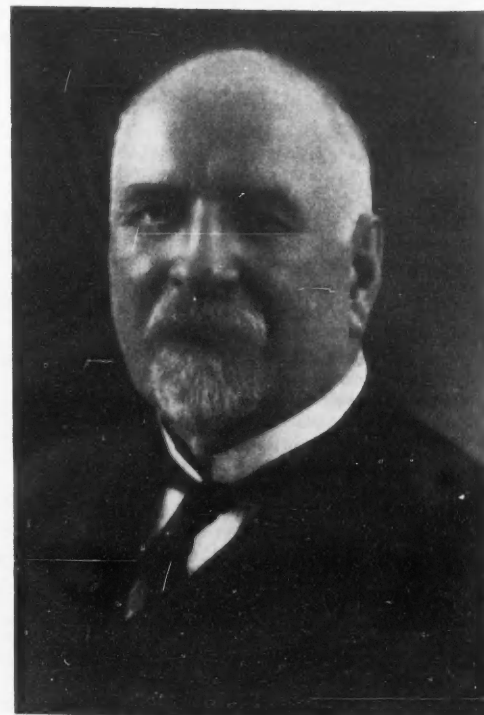
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Rejuvenating Canadian Trade

WHILE Senator Robertson is concentrating upon finding immediate employment for artisans and unskilled workers, another member of the Dominion Government, Hon. H. H. Stevens, has launched a nation-wide advertising campaign urging Canadians in every part of the Dominion to buy Canadian products and advocating the establishment by British manufacturers and others of branch factories in Canada. The Minister of Trade and Commerce also has been energetic in securing wider markets for the goods Canada has to sell, and advices from Canadian Trade Commissioners in foreign countries indicate that the new policy already is bearing fruit. Nor has Mr. Stevens commenced a day too soon to expand the country's foreign trade. Official returns issued this week show that imports and exports have decreased sharply in every month of the present fiscal year as compared with the corresponding months of 1929. The drop in exports of Canadian products is startling:

	1929	1930
April	\$ 65,727,599	\$50,744,139
May	107,472,827	77,260,557
June	112,176,179	78,703,281
July	102,219,440	76,407,506
August	96,264,517	69,290,228
September	87,751,034	81,046,227

Imports fell off by \$150,000,000 in the first six months of the fiscal year, ending with the month of September, showing the decline in buying power. This will be rectified as the policies of the Bennett Government begin to take effect. Already there are signs of a rejuvenation of the textile industries in Ontario and Quebec and in other lines of manufacture which were given adequate protection by the tariff revisions passed at the September session. Unemployment will not be ended overnight but the measures the government has taken in co-operation with the provinces will do much.



HON. C. H. CAHAN, M.P.
Secretary of State in the Federal Cabinet.

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HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, Editor
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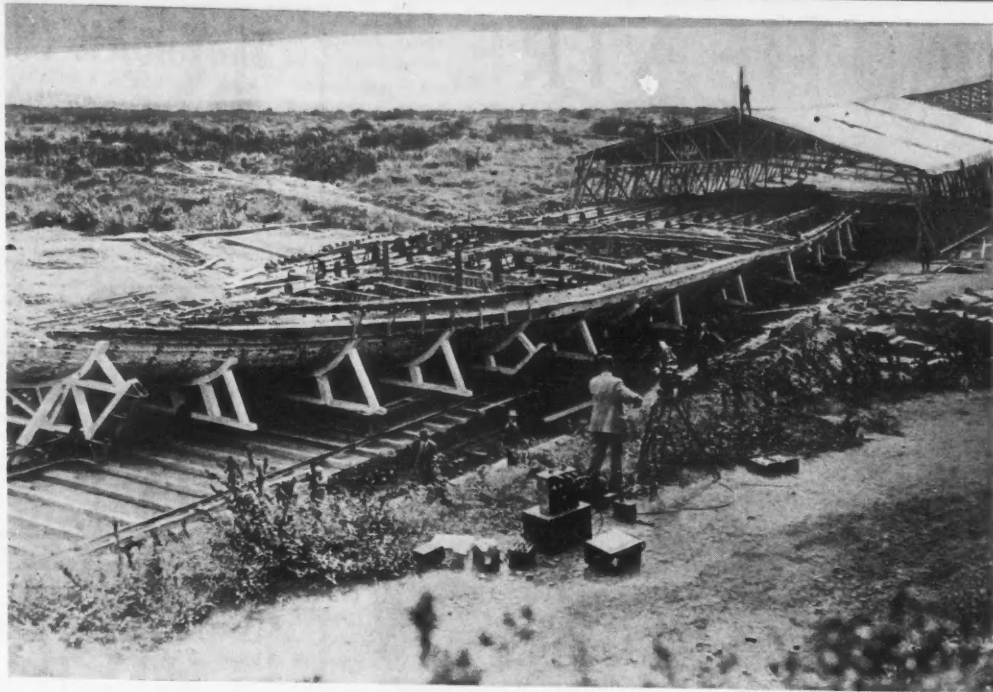
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AN OLD ROMAN RETURNS TO A NEW LIFE
One of the barges of Galifula, which was found on the bottom of Lake Nemi, Italy, hauled up on the shores of the lake where, after 2,000 years of burial under water, it is to be preserved in a shed built around it.
—Wide World Photo.

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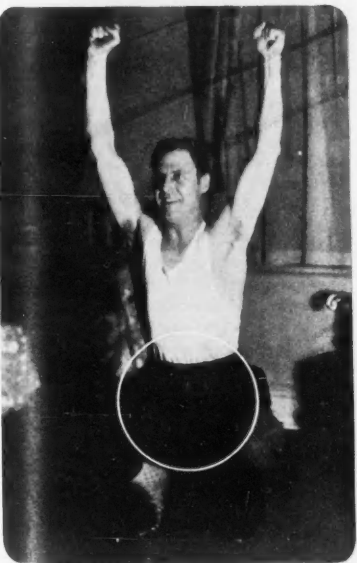
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What a Cancer Patient Thinks

The Disease Which of All Diseases Brooks No Delay
— Canada's Need for Radium

By A Sufferer

The author of the following article is a well-known Canadian writer who some time ago was stricken with the fell disease cancer, and writes whereof he knows.

TEN years back, my case would probably have been immediately recorded as hopeless. Surgery and radiology have availed me to carry on for the past two years; if with no real hope of ultimate recovery, then at least without much of the pain that threatened my mentality and with reasonable participation in the activities of life. Work! Certainly, between spells of hospital treatment and sometimes in the hospital itself, since a writing pad and a fountain pen are my chief tools. Play! Not with the vigor of an unimpaired physique, but in ways that I have adapted to my disabilities. Afraid! Of course. But give me the name of a man who hasn't a pet fear; most men have several. Fears are always comparative. I still jam my hat down as near to my eyebrows as possible because the feeling that it will blow off has not yet been entered on my private list of defunct bogeys. But since the word "cancer" has held a personal application, I have conquered fears that once caused me as much anxiety as that disease has done. I never think now of the blood pressure that was to have killed me years ago. I haven't time to worry about the diabetes that might have come, but did not. And until an old acquaintance asked me about it the other day, I had not remembered, for years, that my heart was supposedly incapable of standing a heavy strain. Four or five serious operations in two years and a hundred per cent. score on them up to date, hardly warrants insomnia over the old blood pumper.

Not that I am an unusual or a shining example case. There is no more "will to live" in me than there is in many others I have seen or met under treatment for cancer. Lots of them who suffer more than I, have learned how to live for the day, including some who can never get out of bed, even for a short time, and mix with their fellows in the street or the mart. There would be no use in arguing with them, or with me, that there is nothing in life but what is visible of it; that there are not reserves of strength—applying the word in its broadest sense and not to physical stamina alone upon which we draw, for the most part without real understanding of it. We have settled that question, most of us, to our own satisfaction, even if we can never be articulate about it. And that's that.

For my part realization that the world was not immediately to experience a cataclysm because it, seemingly, was to lose me at once, began with the attitude of the doctors—surgeons and radiologists. My age permitted contrast with their approach to the problem I presented—and every cancer case is individualistic—with the attitude of twenty-five or thirty years ago. Then it was "Cancer! Poor beggar; how long do they give him?" The patient was then practically shut off from the world; had little hope of relief from the worst of his pain except under conditions that kept him practically unconscious, and was regarded with an admixture of pity and something like fear. Probably few of the fighting men in the front line of battle against cancer to-day, realize what an inspiration they are to those on whose behalf they fight; the contest is so absorbing. Their radically opposite attitude, as compared with the rather despairing outlook so common in the past, imbues many patients with a spirit that, accumulatively, is bound to be a factor in the campaign that is to put cancer in the list of controlled, if not conquered, diseases.

For those of us who will not see that happy day, and who yet feel that we are participants in the experimentation that is bringing it nearer, there is, at present, a disturbing element. Because I live in that province and can speak intimately of it, I refer more particularly to Ontario, where the field of battle has assumed new importance since mining within its boundaries all the necessary supplies for that great auxiliary in the cancer fight—radium—has become a dazzling possibility. Prior to that amazing prospect being made public, one great institution, the Toronto General Hospital, had announced plans for an enlarged and super-equipped radiological department to fight malignant diseases on a scale that would eventually embrace the whole province. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of the province, had also given a statement that his government intended to establish a cancer research institute with private aid. There has followed these various reports and statements, and there continues to be laid down, barrages of reports, rumors, assertions, printed and verbal, confusing, misleading and depressing. Cancer patients read and hear

with avidity, everything that seems to bear on their problem, but they know the difference between waste of time in blather on rival schemes, and the progress that would be possible with province wide concentration and concerted action. Scores of lives of people at this moment apparently physically well, may be the price of diffuse talk and spasmodic and scattered effort. Those of us who know something more than the mere symptoms inseparable from our own cases, can never be done urging the importance of the time factor. We want to see every province with a cancer fighting headquarters of its own, exchanging theories, discoveries, applications of ideas, with a central clearing house for the Dominion at Ottawa; but not a dozen disconnected and puny rival centres in every province, each more concerned about exalting its own claims than about pooling all its knowledge and its energies in plans for carrying on a real war.

Finally it is the fact that much ground is lost in the fight under present conditions, because no province has enough radium to meet the demands for it. But it is not true, as some have asserted, that the poor are discriminated against in regard to the use of what radium is available, at least in so far as general hospitals are concerned. As a public ward patient in one of them I have had my turn with radium treatment with private patients to whom expenditure in search of health was an incidental. And I have known patients wholly dependent upon the municipality or charitable societies for hospital treatment, get their turn too, and that means that they received treatment as skilful and as courteously kindly as their richer fellow sufferers. The appalling fact is that, at this time there is not enough radium in the country to make it unnecessary for one to have to wait his turn for treatment. Should there be any delay in joint effort on the part of governments and the community at large to rectify a condition like that in a country so immediately and so prospectively wealthy as Canada? For radium is purchasable abroad; at a high price it is true, but cheap in the comparison with what it is doing, with surgery, in a great war. Again, should there be allowed to exist a condition in which foreign capitalists may even suggest advancement of funds for proving radium bearing areas in Ontario, areas that it is hoped may furnish enough radium to supply the needs of the British Empire?

In the fight against cancer "to-morrow" is a word that should not be heard.

Sex Appeal

By ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

LOOK! behold the gentle creature;
See the simple, friendly smile;
Mark each dainty, girlish feature;
Note the winsome "pleased to meet yer"
Look she wears, the lack of guile.
Homeward bound at eventide.
Gracefulness personified.

She is only one of many;
You may count them by the score.
Rosie, Ruby, Jane and Jenny,
Waiting at the corner any
Evening after half past four.
For the day their work suspending,
Shackles loosed, to freedom wending.

Now they're galvanized to action,
As the street car comes in sight.
Watch the curious reaction,
See the look of satisfaction,
As they gird them for the fight.
How they thrust the men aside!
To resist is suicide.

On they struggle, pushing, panting,
Into vacant seats they flop;
Flushed, and looking most enchanting;
Some go rearward galavanting;
Then there comes a sudden stop;
Rose and Jane midst muttered curses,
Delve for tickets in their purses.

When the conflict has abated,
There they sit serenely bland,
Calm and not at all elated,
Signs of conflict dissipated,
By the compact in their hand.
While we mop the perspiration,
From our brows, in agitation.

'S all right to increase the postal rates. We'd suggest about a dollar and a half for those letters with the sun parlor effect that arrive around the first of the month.—Arkansas Gazette.

"It is unlikely that the Martians have ever tried to get to this earth, although they must know a great deal about it," says an astronomer. That probably explains why they have never tried to get here.—The Humorist.

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BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT WAS inevitable that when managerial superstitions were defied by the author of "Journey's End" in making a successful drama devoid of love interest and acted exclusively by men, that a play employing only women would follow. We have it in "Nine Till Tix" presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre and recently brought over from London by Lee Shubert. It is from the pen of Philip Stuart, a young Anglo-Indian and his wife, Aimee McHardy Stuart, joint authors of several comedies which have won recognition in London, including "Her Shop" presented by Marie Tempest last year.

The existence of the masculine sex is recognized only in a few casual allusions, and echoes of love interest are very faint and remote. Nevertheless Mr. and Mrs. Stuart have succeeded in building a very interesting little play, with a subtle quality of suspense that grips the attention of an audience. The production is a triumph for the brilliant actress, Auriol Lee, who plays the leading role and staged the play with skill and significance.

The locale is a fashionable millinery and dressmaking shop in Regent Street, London, of which the monarch is Mrs. Pembroke, a middle-aged woman of the world, who has risen from the workroom by native power of personality. There are in all sixteen characters, fourteen of whom are cogs in Mrs. Pembroke's machine. Tragedy lurks in the background; for in addition to the cares of conducting a Regent Street shop in times like these, Mrs. Pembroke has a dying son who has lost his reason through shell shock. Her thirteen satellites, fore-women, mannequins and apprentices represent varying aspects of the feminine temperament and range from ordinary cockneys chosen for their good looks to the daughter of a lord who takes up a "trade" as outlet of discontent. The characterizations are in every instance clever, and the play owes much of its appeal to the naturalness and the pungency of its dialogue. Dramatic interest centres around a series of thefts which are probably common enough in such establishments. One suspects Mr. and Mrs. Stuart of being Fabian Socialists, for the last act contains many speeches clearly inspired by Bernard Shaw's "Intelligent Woman's Guide to Socialism and Capitalism."

The play is presented with elegance and understanding. Displays of gowns which are an essential of the action and ravish the souls of womankind. But it is the superior quality of the acting that holds one's attention. Miss Auriol Lee has assembled a coterie of very pretty girls and has schooled them to a remarkable degree of finesse and temperamental appeal. She herself is not a stranger to Toronto but has never before had an opportunity to show her talents in the same degree as in "Nine Till Six." In London she has long been known as one of the most gifted and artistic women of the modern theatre. A gentle but radiant personality is revealed in her finely poised and completely authoritative characterization of Mrs. Pembroke. It is full of fine shadings and delicate emotion. Nearly everybody



KATHARINE CORNELL

Who appears in "Dishonored Lady" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, Toronto, week of Nov. 10.

in the cast has a good "bit," and one would mention especially the subtle acting of Norah Balfour in the role of a girl whom a sense of social injustice has made a thief; of Violet Lyel as the harsh but admirable daughter, Clare Pembroke; of Gwendolyn Hammond (a former resident of Banff, Alberta) as a case-hardened fore-woman; and of Prunella Page as a jaunty little apprentice who has one scene of pathos when she is taken for a thief. In the very small role of the middle-aged Lady Avonlay, one finds Lenore Chippendale, who when understudy to Julia Marlowe, played Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew" with E. H. Sothern in Toronto on two or three occasions.

Theatre Notes

"THE STREET SINGER" with a record of over a year in London and being one of the outstanding Broadway hits last season comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for one week Monday night.

Heading a large and illustrious cast of Broadway revue and musical comedy notables is the magnetic star, Queenie Smith, remembered as premiere danseuse of the Metropolitan Grand Opera and more recently in "Hit the Deck." Supporting the diminutive dancing comedienne are George Hassell, featured comic of Winter Garden revues and big Shubert operettas; Harry K. Morton and Nick Long, Jr., both dancing stars; Archie Leach, English musical comedy favorite; Helen LaVonne, noted beauty and former prima donna of George White's "Scandals" and "The Greenwich Village Follies"; Audrey Maple, remembered as star of "Madame Sherry" and "Her Regiment"; Ed. Garvie and Frank Lalor both veteran comics.

Unlike many similar musical attractions boasting of a large and expensive cast, "The Street Singer" has a real plot or story and deals with the desire and attempt of a wealthy young society man to make a lady of society out of a little flower vendor of the streets and boulevard cafes.

In addition this popular musical suc-

cess has a fresh and sprightly musical score featuring the big song hit "So Beats My Heart For You" which is well known wherever radio penetrates for it has been one of the most popular broadcast numbers for months. The score excepting for this hit number is the work of Nicholas Kemper, with the one number by Ballard, Henderson and Waring.

Graham Johns wrote the lyrics and Watson Barratt created the stage settings. Cyrus Wood and Edgar Smith are responsible for the book, and Marcel Varnel, late of the Moulin Rouge, Paris, staged the whole show.

"The Street Singer" is making a strong bid for capacity business here next week for it is the first big musical attraction in several seasons to scale its prices down with seats at night as low as 50 cents while the best seats on Wednesday matinee will be \$1.50.

EDDIE CANTOR, famous funster, in an elaborate Ziegfeld show, "Whoopie," now playing Loew's, is one of those pictures which gives the public its money's worth in almost any direction you want to think of. Hilarious comedy from such experts as Eddie Cantor, the star, and Ethel Shutta, tuneful songs of every variety, beautiful girls galore as only Ziegfeld can pick them, an affecting love story, and a general air of satisfying lavishness make "Whoopie" a picture that no lover of sheer entertainment can afford to miss.

The story taken from Owen Davis' famous farce, "The Nervous Wreck," is concerned with the adventures of an imaginary invalid on a western ranch who finds himself called on to rescue the ranchman's daughter from an unwelcome marriage. After turning her man and doing a satisfactory job of getting her married to her real love, he finds himself in the hands of the domineering nurse who wants to marry him; but he has been anything but an invalid for a few days and refuses to think himself one any longer.

This plot, with Eddie Cantor as the imaginary invalid, offers a million opportunities for laughs, none of which are missed. Both in comedy and in spectacle, of which the "Invocation to the Sun" scene at the end is most striking, "Whoopie" leaves nothing to be desired.

FOR their production of Channing Pollock's "The Fool" on Friday and Saturday last the Port Credit Operatic and Dramatic Society deserves some credit.

Whilst this melodrama now appears rather obvious it was, at one time, supposed to contain food for thought, and for that reason was expected to appeal to their particular clientele.

The society did good work in putting it over, and intelligent direction saved it from its weaknesses. It was well cast, particularly in the male roles, and some really creditable bits of acting were contributed by at least half a dozen people. George M. Smith in the leading role gave the smoothest performance. Although a bit casual sometimes in airing his philosophies he gave an excellent portrayal of the idealist. Harold Wooland, who doubled as a clergyman and a "tough," showed the necessary versatility and W. C. C. Innes although miscast did some good work. All of the males could be mentioned as contributing to the play's success, and at least two of the ladies, Helen Hamilton as the cripple girl, was outstanding amongst them, and Verna Smith as a "gum-chewing illiterate" provided a clever character study. Lillian Gordon as Clare Jewett, though somewhat stilted in her lines, has a pleasing stage presence and with more experience should develop into a valuable addition to this society's ranks.

Weather Man—"Put down rain for a certainty this afternoon."

Assistant—"Are you positive, sir?"

Weather Man—Yes, indeed. I've lost my umbrella. I'm planning to play golf and my wife's giving a lawn-party."—Chicago News.

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also memorable. Two familiar Debussy numbers "Reflections in the Water" and "Goldfish" has the perfect pastellike quality of rendering that they demand, and Ravel's tender tone poem on the subject of the water nymph "Ondine" was also interpreted with lustrous beauty, especially in its thrilling glissando passages. As extra numbers the pianist gave an exquisite transcription of Richard Strauss' "Serenade" and a piquant interpretation of Debussy's "Gollywog's Cake Walk".

Geiseking's triumph was the greater because his numbers were sandwiched with those of a coloratura soprano and had no opportunity to create a cumulative mood in his hearers. Frankly I was disappointed in the Belgian prima donna, Clare Clairbert who had been much heralded in advance. Her ease, breathing flexibility of utterance and gift of modulation all showed admirable training, but the voice, itself was far from appealing. Her head tones had a shrill Chinese quality and indeed her whole upper register seemed "sour" lacking those elements of softness and radiance without which coloratura singing is nothing. Her lower notes on the other hand were of fine and appealing quality, and just as a guess I am wondering whether she is not a "boosted" mezzo who would be interesting if she sang numbers within her natural range. As it was her Mozart aria from "L'Enlevement au Serail" was rather tedious and her singing of an arrangement of Alabieff's "Nightingale" was lacking in birdlike quality. In some moments of "Ah Fors e Lui" from Verdi's "Travata" she was somewhat better, but these were the phrases for the lower voice, and in one or two mezzo voice passages her style was admirable. She carried an able flautist in the person of Eugene Lion and a gifted pianist in the person of Francis de Bourguignon, a former resident of Toronto. Incidentally Mme. Clairbert sang an intensely lyric, "Mandoline" from the pen of the latter.



EDYTHE MARJORIE SHUTTLEWORTH
Canadian dramatic soprano and soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at its second twilight recital on Nov. 4th. Also with the orchestra on the C. N. R. All-Symphony Hour, Nov. 9, 5-6 p.m., E.S.T.

of concerts. Mr. Paderewski, who will celebrate his seventieth birthday on November 5th by playing in Toronto, declined to prophesy. He pointed out, however, that his private car will enable him to escape many of the inconveniences which confront the average traveller.

Speaking of the Paderewski recital at Syracuse, N.Y., the first of his present tour, Louis Crabtree of the Journal said: "If the recital last night was any criterion, the success of the tour of the Polish pianist, patriot and statesman is assured." A striking tribute to his natural dignity was paid by the vast audience when, as he stepped through the curtain to play his first number, it rose as one man in silent acknowledgment of his artistic greatness, and then broke into almost frenzied applause.

Mr. Paderewski's appearance in Toronto will be his first in three seasons and a capacity house is assured. The Paderewski recital is under the local direction of Mr. Norman Withrow.

EVERY season Mr. Otto James, A.R.C.O., organist of the Church of the Redeemer, gives something different in the form of attractive musical services. On the five Sunday evenings in November programmes of outstanding church music will be given by Mr. James and his choir. Among the works to be performed are Te Deum in F, Darke; Prologue to "The Apostles", Elgar; Hallelujah, Beethoven; Settings of "The Wilderness" by Goss and Wesley; "How Lovely Are Thy Dwellings" from Brahms's Requiem and "Worthy is the Lamb," Handel. Quartet and solos will be sung by Dorothy Allan Park, Grace Johns, Victor Arlidge and George Aldcroft. An organ recital of Bach's Chorale Preludes will commence at 6.40 each evening, and the popular preacher, Rev. R. A. Armstrong, M.A., will take his subjects from the choral numbers rendered by the choir.



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MUSIC

Geiseking's Great Pianism

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH
THE initial event of the Philharmonic Concert series at Massey Hall on October 24th introduced two artists new to the local public. Of especial interest was the appearance of Walter Geiseking, one of the greatest of living pianists. Though of German lineage on both sides he is a native of Lyons, France and his artistic education took place in Hanover. He is 35 years old and has been famous in Europe since youth. As in the case of Rachmaninoff, an enormous and somewhat clumsy physique is contrasted with elegance and delicacy of style.

As an interpreter Geiseking combines dignity, strict musicianship, marvellous technical fluency and distinctive individuality. His touch is singularly lovely, firm and authoritative, and his phrasing at all times poetic and distinguished in character. Comparatively brief though his programme was, it was so well contrasted in detail as to bring forth many phases of his art. While he never indulges in lavish displays of his technical skill he gives his hearers a sense of complete mastery,—as of difficulties so fully overcome as to be forgotten,—and ample reserves of power. His tone is at all times warm and sympathetic, and has an enchanting singing quality. His style conveys a sense of perfect balance, not merely in manual aptitudes, but as between intellect and emotion.

Geiseking's first group was classical; Bach's haunting and vivacious Partita No. 1 in B Flat Minor; and three brief sonatas in the ancient mode by Domenico Scarlatti. The delicacy, warmth and tenderness of his Bach playing made the Partita as fresh and vital as though composed yesterday; yet the interpretation was truly classical in feeling, with a suggestion of its period,—the period of the clavichord rather than the grand pianoforte. As he revealed them, the rococo graces of Scarlatti were also alive with subtle emotional feeling.

When he played the glorious "Etudes Symphoniques" of Robert Schumann, probably the noblest sequence of variations ever penned, Geiseking was in a more expansive and romantic mood. Breadth and richness of tone, glowing lyrical quality and finger technique too perfect to be tagged with the ordinary phrase "brilliant" marked the interpretation throughout. One has heard countless eminent pianists play this Schumann masterpiece but never a more colorful, thoughtful or satisfying rendering of it.

Finally the pianist played a group of modern descriptive works, which in the matter of selection seemed intentionally moist, for four of the five related to water in one way or another. The exception was Cyril Scott's lovely "Danse Langueuse". The sensuous quality of tone, and the haunting treatment of its slow rhythms made it ravishing. The pearly delicacy of his touch and fingering in Walter Niemann's "Singing Fountain" was

Toronto Symphony Orchestra

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra began its ninth season of twilight concerts at Massey Hall on October 21st with every evidence of continuing public favor. The orchestra is this year probably finer in quality and personnel than at any time in its history. The long series of additional concerts it gives over radio in connection with the weekly C.N.R. broadcast enables its members to play together much more frequently than was the case two years ago, with a resultant improvement in smoothness and expression. The conductor Luigi von Kunits was also in a buoyant mood in a programme essentially popular in character.

The principal offering was the Liszt-Busoni Spanish-Rhapsody for piano-forte and orchestra with Mieczslaw Munz as associated artist. The Spanish Rhapsody is a brilliant and difficult work highly characteristic of Liszt in that it finds him treating the Spanish folk tunes in the same fashion he treated the gypsy airs of the Hungarian Rhapsodies, contrasting rapid themes with slow themes with spectacular effect. It is full of color and spirit and Mr. Munz who needs no introduction to Toronto audiences handled it with that assured skill and technical command that one has come to expect of him. The orchestral support had verve and distinction.

In addition Mr. Von Kunits gave an admirable rendering of the brilliant and colorful overture "Carnaval Roman" by Hector Berlioz. This excerpt is all that survives for modern audiences of the composer's opera "Benvenuto Cellini"; and with its strong rhythmic line, and colorful melodies delights listeners decade after decade. It was rendered with captivating verve and the quality of both strings and wind was rich and appealing. Another delightful rhythmic work was the "Brahms Variations on a Theme by Haydn", played with refined and charming expression. A more severe test of orchestral quality was Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun" in which the woodwind especially distinguished itself and which was played throughout in smooth legato style.

Music Notes

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Dr. Luigi von Kunits, plays the second Twilight Concert of the season on Tuesday next, November 4th. Edythe Shuttleworth is the soloist. She sings the aria "Me Fellegrina ed orfua" from Verdi's "La Forza del destino" with the Orchestra, and a group of songs with the piano. Edythe Shuttleworth, whose fine dramatic soprano has been heard in Paris, London, and Milan, is shortly returning to Europe, and Toronto, on this occasion, will have the opportunity of hearing one of its most gifted native singers as guest-artist with its own Symphony Orchestra. The Orchestra numbers are Wagner's "Tannhauser March," and Cesar Franck's great "Symphony in D minor."

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI, who appears in concert at Massey Hall Wednesday next, is undisturbed at the thought of the strenuous season which faces him. How much of a physical tax will be exacted by his large number

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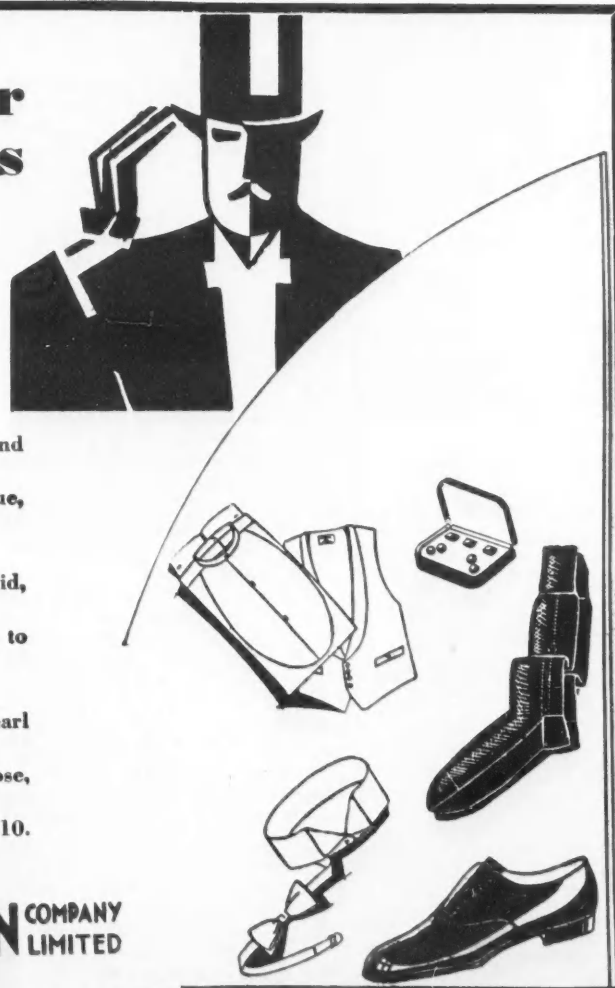


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When The Gods Laughed

By Leslie Roberts
Author of "These Be Your Gods"
LESLIE ROBERTS' novel "When The Gods Laughed" is a distinctly Canadian contribution to the imaginative literature. Inspired by the Great War, its human interest is intense and the effect of the dramatic environment in which the story is set is heightened by the swift, terse, literary style in which the story is told. It is an admirable performance in the very first class of "war novels", and apart from its war interest this is an entirely charming novel with a love story delicately and happily worked out. "When The Gods Laughed" is a wholesome and most refreshing change from the sordid pictures of blood and lust with which the literary market has been flooded during the past few years. (When The Gods Laughed—Leslie Roberts, \$2.00)

AT ALL BOOKSELLERS
mussion, toronto

THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Canadian Book Week

By JOHN MUNDY

CANADIAN BOOK WEEK, Nov. 1-8, must not be confused with Eat-an-Apple Week or Use-More-Lead-Pipe Week. These latter are worthy enterprises, I have no doubt, but few people really need to be encouraged to eat apples or use lead pipe. They do it as a matter of course. But suggest that they read a Canadian book and a vague look comes into their eyes. "A Canadian Book? Is there really one, do you think?"

That is the reason, as I see it, why Canadian Book Week was instituted over twelve years ago. To convince the Canadian reading public that there was not only a Canadian book, but very possibly two that would repay reading.

Some people have objected to Canadian Book Week on the ground that when there is a good Canadian book published, it requires no special pleading. Its merit alone will put it over. Is that wholly true? Would the sales of Mazo de la Roche's "Jalna" have been so great in Canada if it had not won the Atlantic Monthly Prize? I doubt it. Would Morley Callaghan have obtained any kind of audience at all in Canada if Scribner's hadn't placed its spotlight upon him? Again I doubt it. There are fashions in books as in everything else and the Canadian reading public has been accustomed to accept the dictates of London and New York in these matters. Nevertheless there are a number of books worth while, yet not quite good enough — or fortunate enough — to become internationally fashionable; and occasionally these books are published in Canada. What about them?

Canadian Book Week is justified if it succeeds in directing the attention of the reading public to works by Canadian authors that have not the elements of international success in them but are nevertheless books well worth reading. Herein it has a field in which much that is good can be accomplished. But the books must be worth reading. Any enthusiastic attempt to spotlight a book simply because it is Canadian can only end in disaster. It must first pass the test of readability. Otherwise its Canadianism means less than nothing.

Not Quite Great

"THE YOKE OF LIFE", by Frederick Philip Grove; Toronto, Macmillan; 354 pages; price \$2.00.

By W. S. MILNE

A NEW novel by the author of "Search for America" arouses great expectations, for "Search for America" is one of the strongest and truest novels yet published in this country. Compared with it, however, "The Yoke of Life" is rather ordinary. That is only to be expected, for the earlier book was its author's life-story, written and re-written at intervals over a long period. It was written, I feel sure, because it had to be written; now, however, Mr. Grove is a professional author, and that makes a difference. "The Yoke of Life" is good in itself, but after "Search for America" it is a little disappointing.

Like the earlier work, however, it is in the Scandinavian tradition, the tradition of Hamsun, and tells the life-story of one man, against a background of primitive life. Len, its hero, is introduced to us as an awkward young boy, struggling with the chores on a small western homestead, still in the making, gradually being hewed and dug out of the virgin bush. He has a passion for an education that seems to be beyond him, but falls under the care of a wise old dominie who encourages him in the face of all sorts of difficulty—poverty, ill-health, stepfather, late beginning. This side of the story Mr. Grove develops excellently, and his picture of primitive conditions in the west is powerful and gripping. Into this theme is woven another, that of the gradual awakening of adolescence, and in this the author seems ill at ease. Len's girl goes in to service, is seduced by her employer, runs away to the city, and earns a living on the streets.

A sudden storm of hail kills the hopes of Len's family, and he is forced to abandon his books and go to work in a lumber camp. Again come scenes of vividness and strength. Len's contact with a rawer life produces a change in his attitude towards books. He is no longer sure that learning is an end in itself. At length he too goes up to the city, where he works as a teamster, and in his spare time hunts for the girl, Lydia. At length they meet again; Len is walking the streets in a fever. When he sees her, he is stricken down. She nurses him back to health. Then, in a mystical sense of the need for expiation, he takes her away with him to the wilderness, that the spirits of both may



FREDERICK PHILIP GROVE

be purified by the air and the wind. His intention is first to kill her and then himself; in the end they die together.

The last part of the story, with its mystical overtones and complete separation from the mood of the world of every-day, has not been made quite convincing. One has to fill in many blanks in the development of both the characters; Lydia seems to be drawn only from the outside. Then, too, one has the uneasy feeling that the author has said to himself: "No matter what happens, I refuse to permit a happy ending. This ending is going to be literary and Scandinavian." In consequence, he goes to as much trouble to achieve an unhappy ending, as most novelists do to hit on the contrary. He becomes tragic without the inevitability that alone would justify it. At times, too, one feels that Mr. Grove has given a delicious shudder at the thought of his own daring. He is uneasy in the presence of Anglo-Saxon monosyllables. Worst of all, he is a born school-teacher.

There are many passages of power and beauty in the book, many of deep feeling for nature. The author is sensitive to the significance of apparently trivial things, and his pictures of life on the farm and in the lumber camp are well done. His dialogue, however, is almost always stilted, and he becomes didactic on very slight provocation. On the whole, the book is readable, and superior to the usual run of Canadian fiction, but it falls short of greatness by much more than his earlier work did, chiefly I believe, because he tried too hard to be serious and daring and tragic and profound.

The Poet and the Tune

"MELODY AND THE LYRIC, FROM CHAUCER TO THE CAVALIERS," by John Murray Gibson; 204 pages; J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Toronto; price, \$4.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

IT would be difficult to estimate how much knowledge, enthusiasm and patient research has gone to the making of this delightful book. Many Canadians are aware of Mr. Gibson's services in awakening interest in the inherited folk songs of the varied peoples of Canada; but here he is in a somewhat different field, the relation of English lyric poetry to song or tune, from its early efflorescence in the middle of the fourteenth century until the eclipse of lyrical impulse toward the end of the seventeenth century.

Mr. Gibson may well have taken for his text an excerpt from a dedication (quoted in his summing up) which the great composer, Henry Purcell, wrote to his opera, "The Prophetess": "Music and Poetry have ever been acknowledged sisters, which walking hand in hand support each other; as Poetry is the harmony of words, so Music is that of notes; and as Poetry is a rise above Poetry and Oratory, so is Music the exaltation of Poetry. Both of them may excel apart, but surely they are most excellent when they are joined, because nothing is then wanting to either of their proportions; for thus they appear like wit and beauty in the same person."

Mr. Gibson starts with the thesis (and proceeds to it by countless illustrations) that English lyrical poetry down to the Restoration period was inspired by melodies running in the poet's head. Burns is the cardinal example of a great poet who found his metrical inspiration in tunes that were the common heritage of the race from which he sprang. No doubt their revival of a union between poetry and music, annulled for many decades, had much to do with the immediate recognition accorded Burns so soon as his genius for song in the larger sense became known. Nor has the definite connection of Shakespeare with the music of his time escaped attention, not only as evidenced by the intimate technical allusions in his plays, but in the definite relation of his songs

to the airs by contemporary composers. It has been Mr. Gibson's mission to discover a fact hitherto overlooked by the whole body of literary criticism, namely, that the cases of Shakespeare and Burns were not isolated, that writing on a musical basis was common to all English poets down to the time of Pope. Pope was tone-deaf and antipathetic toward the older lyricism, though his friend, John Gay, resorted to it in a bantering way when he wrote "The Beggar's Opera" to tunes found in seventeenth century collections of dance tunes, and Pope undoubtedly did exercise a vast antilyrical influence over the tendencies of poetry in the eighteenth century.

Of course a thesis like Mr. Gibson's would remain barren and unproven unless the musical illustrations themselves were placed before the eyes of the reader, and these are provided in plenitude. It is not so long since this would have been impossible, but as the introduction states, the invention of photostatic processes has rendered old manuscripts carefully preserved in museums available to scholars everywhere. Mr. Gibson, for example, is able to show his readers the actual notation of the tunes to which Chaucer wrote some of his poems, taking his inspiration from the troubadour Guillaume de Machaut. That the troubadours were simultaneously poets and musical improvisors everyone is aware, and Mr. Gibson proves that their system was continued among the major and minor British poets long after the last of them had perished.

The identity of music with literary culture was absolute during the entire Tudor and most of the Stuart period. As Mr. Gibson points out: "Until the execution of Charles I, it was the recognized qualification for any man of breeding to be able to sing his part in a madrigal or trio at sight." What more natural than that the literary class to whom the forms of music were as familiar as the alphabet, should wed them to verses. In the early chapters of "Melody and the Lyric" there are delightful citations of forgotten carols of the fifteenth century recently recovered from old manuscripts. Coming to the later Tudor period, the influence of airs from the Huguenot psalter on the metres of Sir Philip Sidney and Ben Jonson is apparent. Dance tunes were the basis of countless lovely lyrics of that time and later, especially those of Herrick. Among Mr. Gibson's discoveries is that of the air which inspired George Withers' immortal lullaby, "Sleep Baby Sleep,—What Ails my Dear?"

In exploring a new field of literary discovery the labors of Mr. Gibson have been singularly complete, and the volume itself a noble and rich example of book-making.

Wry Laughter

"WHEN THE GODS LAUGHED," by Leslie Roberts; 282 pages; The Mussion Book Company, Toronto; \$2.00.

By A. RAYMOND MULLEN

ANOTHER war book? Yes. But this time a book essentially Canadian; written by a Canadian about Canadian soldiers—and the only book, as far as I know, which adequately reflects the viewpoint, the very special qualities which distinguished the Canadian troops from all others.

I am not forgetting Ackland's "All Else is Folly." This novel deserved its success for it contained many bursts of flowing and inspired writing. But—to me at least—it is a novel which might have taken for its subject the behaviour of any branch of the Allied armies. It did not present a picture of the typical Canadian soldier about the dreadful business of war as does "When the Gods Laughed."

Not that this novel of Roberts' is a perfect piece of writing. It is anything but that. Its young Canadian journalist author is altogether too often led into the trap of what, for want of a better word, may be termed "smart Aleck" writing. When Roberts has set himself the task of describing the tragedy of Passchendaele, for example, he jauntily refers to men who are going to certain death as "young gentlemen." A typical example. Roberts is talking about prisoners taken at Arras:

"—throws down arms to welcome those new-found benefactors who will send him to prison, where life, at least, is sure, beginning the long march back in the capacity of acting stretcher-bearer, under supervision of some young gentleman who will shoot him down, if he so much as looks askance at his captors—"

Grim, acid writing, but how the flippant words "young gentleman" throw it out of key.

I have heard a good many complaints that this novel is unnecessarily prodigal in its recording of

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profanity. I don't find this criticism fair. Never is Roberts gratuitously obscene or profane. He is confronted with the task of writing the typical speech of men exposed to the greatest emotional crisis of their lives; of men who are living under conditions which are as novel as they are unspeakably horrible. If, as Sterne in "Tristram Shandy" argues, profanity is absurd because the ancients did it so much better, it is, nevertheless a fact that a good, roaring cuss word is a mighty relief in time of emotional stress.

Robert Graves in "A Return to All That" tells us that when he returned to Oxford, his service ended, he suddenly realized that his language had become exceedingly foul. I think it is safe to say that nearly every returned man has made the same distressing discovery. So if Mr. Roberts gives us a guarded hint here and there of the embellishments with which the Canadian soldier was wont to color his speech he is, I think, justified.

An interesting essay might easily be written as to the purpose served by books dealing with the Great War. They must, of necessity, shock many worthy people, but it is a question whether it is not a good thing that these same worthy folk should be shocked—and shocked profoundly.

Despite its photographic accuracy of observation, "When the Gods Laughed" is easily the least objectionable book about the war I have read. And I have read a good many. The picture it gives of the Canadian soldier fighting, loving and, yes, cursing, is one which can only serve to create admiration for the young men of the Dominion who served in the trenches. Cynical, unsentimental, the Canadian soldier may have been but he brought to the fearful tilting-ground of France a buoyancy of spirit, a sense of personal responsibility, a nonchalant courage which made him at least the equal of any man who bore arms.

And to these qualities, so hard to describe but so specially and typically Canadian, Leslie Roberts' "When the Gods Laughed" does more than ample justice.

A Cape Breton Novel

"THE TOKEN," a novel by Edith J. Archibald; The Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$2.

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MRS. EDITH J. ARCHIBALD, of Halifax, is one of the most remarkable women in Canada, from the standpoint of both experience and ability. What else is to be said of one who in her mid-seventies decided to write her first novel, and performed her task so well that the manuscript was immediately accepted by a great London publishing house. This is one of the interesting facts about "The Token" of which a Canadian edition has recently been published. More remarkable still the "London Morning Post" in reviewing it misconceived the author's age by more than half a century, and spoke of it as the work of a promising young writer, perhaps still in her teens. This was no doubt a tribute to the freshness of sentiment that pervades the tale; but ignored the fact that no young girl could have achieved the penetrating studies of



MRS. EDITH J. ARCHIBALD
Author of "The Token" a tale of Cape Breton. Mrs. Archibald is in the unique position of having written her first novel at the age of 75 and won immediate acceptance.

the emotional and superstitious nature of Highland Scots folk which are an outstanding feature of the book.

In Nova Scotia the name of Mrs. Archibald is a household word, but for readers elsewhere a note on her history may be interesting. She springs from a family which settled in Nova Scotia from New England during the reign of George I, but was herself born in Newfoundland, where in the early fifties her father, the late Sir Edward Archibald, was Attorney General, at that time an appointive office under the British Crown. When she was a mere baby her father was appointed Consul General for Great Britain in the United States with headquarters at New York; and as a little girl she sat on the knee of the young prince who was to become Edward the Seventh, and whose tour of the United States in 1860 was arranged by Sir Edward. Her memoir of her father, "The Life and Letters of Sir Edward Archibald," is an invaluable work of historical reference with regard to a momentous period in the history of this continent.

In the mid seventies she married the late Charles Archibald a cousin of several removes, at that time a mine manager in the coal region of Cape Breton and in after years President of the Bank of Nova Scotia. Her marriage entailed her desertion of New York society for the primitive conditions of Port Merion, C.B. It was a mixed community of mariners, fishermen and miners, chiefly Highland Scots, whose peculiarities are an abundant source of anecdote to this day. It is of these people that she writes in "The Token"; and her pages are not the less vivid because the characters she depicts are drawn from folk she knew, now dead long since. The plot, intricate though it is, and involving coincidences by land and sea, is based on actual incidents which occurred a few years before she went to Cape Breton. Consequently when she writes of that section as well as of the St. Pierre-Miquelon and Newfoundland of seventy years ago she writes by the book.

In those days, distant Boston was so much the centre of the universe along the Northern Atlantic Coast that for the characters she depicts the American republic which had just emerged from the Civil war was known as the "Boston States." Her most graphic pages are those in which she deals with the local cus-

toms and religious observances of transplanted Scots. The novel takes its title from the metal token which under the rigid old Presbyterian usage was given to young people deemed fit for admission to the communion table. Charming as is her heroine Shiela, she pales in interest beside her grandfather, the stern Highlander Angus McRory, an elder in the kirk and dowered with "second sight." Angus is but one of a group of pungent individualities who really live in Mrs. Archibald's pages. There is some "fechtung" of a truly berserk quality as befits the passionate race she depicts, and apparently rum-smuggling was not unknown in that far off time. It is a tale that can be read for itself; but it will have a special relish for those who know the racy Gaelic speech structure and have an enthusiasm for Scottish characters.

Canadian Book List

Fiction

"The Yoke of Life", by Frederick P. Grove; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

"Late Spring", by Peter Donovan P.O.D.; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

"The Duel of the Queens", by E. Barrington; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

"Miss Lily of Fort Garry", by Jane Rolyat; J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

"When the Gods Laughed", by Leslie Roberts; Musson Book Co., Toronto; price, \$2.00.

General

"By Guess and By God", by William Guy Carr; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; price, \$2.50.

"Economic Prosperity in the British Empire", by Stephen Leacock; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$2.00.

"Dr. Cheadle's Journal of a Trip Across Canada, 1862-63", with introduction and notes by Gustave Lanctot, Docteur-des-lettres (Paris, France); edited under the personal supervision of Dr. A. G. Doughty,

Deputy Minister of Public Archives, Ottawa; Graphic Publishers Ltd., Ottawa; price, \$2.00.

"The Portrait of a Dog", by Mazo de la Roche; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$2.50.

"The History of Emily Montague", by the author of Lady Julia Mandeville; with introduction and notes by Lawrence J. Burpee; Graphic Publishers Ltd., Ottawa.

Verse

"The Roosevelt and the Antiope", by

E. J. Pratt; Macmillans, Toronto; price, \$1.50.

"Modern Canadian Poetry", edited by N. A. Benson; Graphic Publishers, Ottawa; price, \$2.00.

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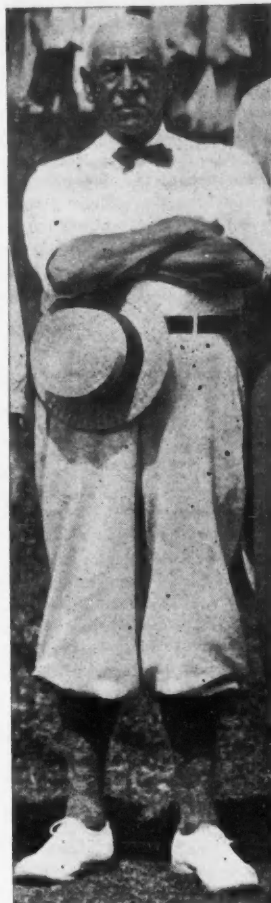
Varsity's Third Straight — Western Conquers McGill
—Tigers Only Pussies—O.R.F.U.

By N. A. B.

EVEN Coach Harry Lee Batstone of Queens' admitted, after Toronto Varsity had defeated his Queens' Tricolours, 6-1, at Kingston on October 25, that the Blue team had played a flawless game. Jack Sinclair, far-booting Varsity half-back, kept up his curious record of scoring, as usual, all of the points credited to the Toronto team. All three victories which Varsity have gained at half time in the 1930 Intercollegiate season have been of the polite, booted single-point variety—and strange to say, the team now leading McGill, Queens and Western by a wide margin have not once in three games scored a touchdown, or crossed their opponents' goal-line. If only Jack Sinclair does not break one leg or both, Varsity are fairly certain to coast quietly ahead to another Intercollegiate Title, but unless they get a little more tough and energetic, they will stop right at that point. To defeat Balmy Beach or Tigers in the Eastern play-offs a team must needs score not only one touchdown, but several. Varsity have a good steady colorless team, but it lacks the fierce driving punch that was provided by Titans like Warnie Snyder and How. Stollery not so very long ago. At that time, the Blues were more impressive in defeat than they at present are in complete victory. On Oct. 25 the dexterous Mr. Sinclair kicked for all of Varsity's single points and convincingly demonstrated his superiority over Queens' star, Howie Carter. Sinclair was somewhat hampered, however, with boils, and had it not been for the marvellous running and catching display of his running-mate, the 130-lb. Billy Bell, Jack might not have been nearly as effective. All of Queens' persistent aerial attack was directed at Bell and he came through brilliantly without a fumble, making several clever passes. Runs which must have reminded Queen's rooters of the halcyon days when Leadley and Batstone ran rings around McGill and Varsity tacklers.

AT LAST Joe Breen's hopefuls, the Mustangs of the University of Western Ontario, broke into the win column with a 5-1 triumph over the Red and White McGill Trial-horses. Paterson kicked a field goal and three rouges, and although McGill were always dangerous, they only managed to score a single point. The power of Mustangs' line is conclusively shown in that they gained yards 14 times to McGill's four. The schedule is but half-finished, and with every game Western look tougher. It would be no great surprise, if they suddenly turned loose a line-plunging attack which neither Varsity nor McGill possess, and thereby upset the present standing in the 1930 Intercollegiate race.

OUTSIDE of the ferocious ex-mountain, Brian Timmis, who crashed into a Montreal kick formation, grabbed a loose ball and galloped over for a try, the carnivorous Hamilton Tigers, 100 to 1 shots for the Dominion Championship, behaved like a crowd of Persian pussies in Montreal on Oct. 25. The Winged Wheelers held Tigers to a 5-5 stalemate, and only the meanest kind of luck kept the M.A.A.A. from winning 6-5. With one minute to play, Huck Welch, ex-Tiger kicker, tried to lift a mammoth hoist over the touch-in-goal point, but the wilful pigskin bounced into touch two feet outside of the Hamilton goal-line, thereby



GEORGE S. LYON
Runner-up for the first champion
of the Royal York Golf Club,
Toronto.

saving Tigers from their first defeat in many a day. Montreal were unusually good, and the superb running of Gordon Perry combined with the hoofing of Wally Whitty and Huck Welch, baffled the tame Jungle Cats.

In the other big four game Argos, outclassed Ottawa 20-2. The highlights of this contest were the booting of Frank Turville, Argo back and the touchdown scored by that burly sculler, Joe Wright, Jr.

THE Rugby Honours in Western Canada were retained by Calgary Tigers who out-scored Edmonton Eskimos 24-11. Eskimos led 11-9 in the third quarter, but in the last fifteen minutes, the Calgary Cats unleashed an attack which clawed out 15 points! A little touch like this would be most refreshing in the quiet kick-for-a-point type of rugby that is being played in Eastern Canada this season. By virtue of their putting the Eskimos on ice, Calgary enter the Western finals. On Nov. 1 the Winnipeg-Regina semi-final will be played at Regina and the winner meets Calgary on the latter's home grounds for the right to journey east in quest of Dominion laurels. A battle between these two groups of Tigers, Calgary and Hamilton, would provide the best battle since the time the Kilkenny felines ended up as a double hamburger.

IN the Senior O.R.F.U. game on Oct. 25 between Tiger Cubs and the Sarnia champions, the Kitties from under the mountain displayed some of that old inherited savagery, and smacked the Oil Town stalwarts 14-9. Led by Cecil McBride, former Interprovincial star, the Tiger Cubs fielded a powerful team, with a particularly strong back-field of Gibb, Kenny and Tierney. Sarnia's star, Norman Perry, whose work was so conspicuous last week, was too closely watched to get away for a single important gain. This victory puts the Cubs at the top of their league and Sarnia slides in second place. In the Eastern section of the Senior O.R.F.U., Balmy Beach are a foregone conclusion and Varsity Orfuns are in mid-place, with Camp Borden Birdmen flying slowly in the rear.

IN AMERICAN rugby the old game of "get-the-man" and not the ball seems to be in vogue. When Army met Yale in New York on Oct. 27, three Army Titans singled out little Albie Booth, 135-lb. Yale super-star, for their marked attentions on the game's first play. Promptly all three heroes lit on Albie where they would do most good, and Albie was carried off the field unconscious and out of the remainder of the game. The brilliance of this piece of initial strategy gave Army a 7-7 tie which, with Booth in action, might never have been accomplished.

Jim Murphy, Fordham star, was similarly given concussion of the brain, by strategists of New York U., and the gentle Dartmouth players could do no more than break a leg for Charley Deven of Harvard. It would appear that in these cases some sort of foul-rule is necessary to ensure clean play, instead outdoor mayhem.



F. G. HOBLITZELL
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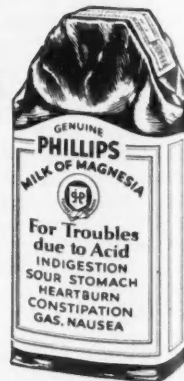
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"UP THE RIVER"
Claire Luce and others in the film comedy now showing at the Imperial Theatre, Toronto.

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

I HARDLY expect readers of these columns to believe it, but—I know a man who hasn't got a radio. And here is why:

He is a great believer in modern progress.

He thinks that television is just around the corner and he says he isn't going to get a set until he can see as well as hear. He laughs at me, this ardent modernist, just because I get my simple fun from listening only. Now it's my turn to laugh.

For his benefit, and for the benefit of those of you who are still clinging to one-lungers or 1922 models, I append the following pungent remarks by Merlin H. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company. And I'm going home to turn on my screen-grid set, and laugh more. Says Mr. Aylesworth:

"Television is still in the laboratory. Much has been said about television. Contrary to the usual procedure, television has been over-emphasized before its actual appearance. It has been hailed as already here, but we look about us and find it not. Most statements have lost themselves in fond dreams and ephemeral speculations.

"The truth of the matter is that television is here only in the laboratory. As a practical service it is not even in sight. We must remember that startling laboratory experiments, though eagerly devoured by the press,

Last week, we told you in some detail of the Kedroff Quartet, artists on the November 2 program. Of them, Serge Koussevitsky, director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra recently said: "This quartet is the most wonderful phenomenon of the vocal world today".

Lofty Art

NEXT week's investigation of the Riding, Driving and Free Sliding Association of Maple Center has to do with the lofty art of flag pole sitting as attempted by the intrepid experimenter, Fred Springer. To date it is the only tourist attraction chosen by Hen Barker which shows promise and as usual the investigation is spoilt at the crucial moment by Fred, the plaintive voiced barber and association goat. Strangely enough Fred refuses to remain on his lofty perch when he realizes that every store in town but his own is reaping the fruits of his crowd-gathering intrepidity.

The solemn lunacies of the Maple Center crowd are worth tuning in on, if you like laughter with your listening. They are written by Merrill Denison and are to be found in the Imperial Joycasters program which goes on the air every Monday night at 10.00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

Sunshine and \$\$\$

THERE is an incorrigible optimist who writes in the Financial Section of this journal and who weekly sheds some sunshine on our business conditions in Canada. Just to show him that we are not to be outdone we offer the following, and we wouldn't be mad if he were to quote us. We're going to quote anyway.

Alex. McKenzie, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association: "More money is spent in Canada on radio receiving sets than in any other country in the world. Thirty million sets were manufactured and sold in Canada in 1928; fifty million last year, and this year bids fair to exceed that figure."

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System. "Generally improved business conditions are indicated by an increasing demand for radio advertising. The business of broadcasting is in a healthy condition."

M. S. Aylesworth, President of the National Broadcasting Company: "Radio is the fastest growing industry in all history."

Let any mere financial writer try to beat these.

Honors

ARTISTS on the All-Canada Symphony Hour of the Canadian National Railways: November 2, Hyde Auld, baritone; November 9, Marjorie Shuttleworth, dramatic soprano.

Mr. Auld is a fellow townsman of the internationally famous tenor Edward Johnston, of the Metropolitan Opera, and from his success to date, it appears as if Guelph, Ontario were to contribute another distinguished artist to the world of music.

Miss Shuttleworth has had the honor of being invited by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada, himself a musician and composer of distinction, to sing at Rideau Hall. She was the first artist, incidentally, ever to give an all-English concert when she appeared with the Vienna Symphony Orchestra at Interlaken Kursaal. The All-Canada Symphony hours are heard on Sundays, from 5.00 to 6.00 P.M., EST.

Here are the stations on the C.N.R. network: CNRH, Halifax; CNRA, Moncton; CNRQ, Quebec; CNRM, Montreal; CNRO, Ottawa; CNRT, Toronto; CNRX, Toronto; CNRL, London; CNRW, Winnipeg; CNRR, Regina; CNRS, Saskatoon; CNRD, Red Deer; CNRV, Vancouver; CFBO, St. John; CHML, Hamilton; CFEO, Chat-



CROONER
Rudy Vallee, Crooning Orchestra leader, is shown above in his most recent photograph. He is heard on the Fleischmann hour Thursday evenings at 8:00 o'clock E.S.T.



SYMPHONY CONDUCTOR
A recent drawing by T. G. Greene, O.S.A., of Reginald Stewart, conductor of the symphony orchestra heard on Sunday evenings in the Imperial Oil Hour of Fine Music.

ham; CKCR, Waterloo; CJGX, Yorkton; WWJ, Detroit.

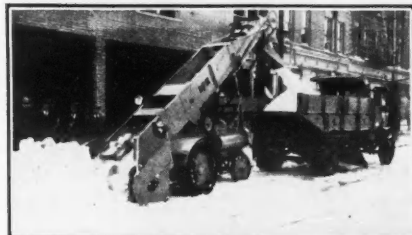
Bright Spot

FOR those to whom Walter Damrosch's symphony programs are about the brightest spots on the air—and that means 99 44/100ths of the radio audience—we give a current Damrosch program. The General Electric Hour, featuring this dean of conductors over a transcontinental network, is heard on Saturday evenings at 9.00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time.

The November 1st program: Slavonic Dance, Dvorak; Egmont Overture, Beethoven; Ballet Music from "Iphigenia in Aulis", Gluck; Second

Mutterer

IF YOU see a man walking about the studios, muttering to himself and cupping one ear with his hand, he's an announcer, the manager of one of our best known Canadian stations told me the other day. He says the signs are infallible. The muttering is due to the necessity for incessant rehearsing at all times and places, and the cupped ear to allow the mutterer to hear himself mutter.



Good Work at Barron, Wisconsin

A McCormick-Deering-powered snow plow, owned by the County Highway Department of Barron, Wis., opened miles of snow-blocked roads in that county last winter after what was claimed by farmers in the vicinity to be the worst snowstorm in 15 years.

The snow had been packed hard by teams driven over it for several days. Some of the drifts were 3 miles long and 4 feet deep, but the tractor snow plow had no difficulty in breaking its way through. In one day the outfit opened an 8-mile road from Cumberland to Barronett.



The scenes above show two of New York City's 100 McCormick-Deering-powered snow loaders and sidewalk plows at work in the metropolitan area. This equipment saves much of the labor cost and gets the snow out of the way quickly.

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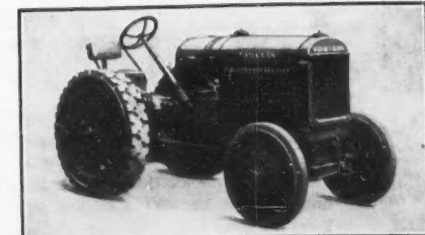
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Movement from "Symphony in D Minor", Franck; March, from "Aida", Verdi. There seems to be very little unemployment among persons who make a business of relieving something.

Count the Cost of the SNOW BLOCKADE



BUSINESS Stagnates When Cut Off by Drifted Roads and Streets » » »

COUNT the cost of snow-blocked roads and streets in your community. Consider the loss to business, to the farm, to life, to property, and to the roads, that the snow belt suffers every year—and you'll see why snow removal pays. More and more miles are being kept open every winter but there is still a tremendous lot of work to be done.

The fight against snow demands the best forces that can be commanded. The McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractor stands at the top of the list. Its ability as a snow fighter is well known. It is the accepted standard throughout the snow belt. It is used alone and as the power plant for a variety of snow-removal equipment.

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of the budget for snow removal. It is powerfully rugged to stand the grind on the roads for days at a stretch when blizzards rage and winds drift snow on the highways. Interruptions for service are few, but when service is needed there are 19 Company-owned branches in Canada and many hundreds of McCormick-Deering Tractor distributors and dealers ready to serve the owners of McCormick-Deering-powered equipment.

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MISS COLLETT WINS GOLF TITLE
Miss Glenna Collett, the wonder girl of American golf, stroked her way to her fifth national women's title with a 6 to 5 victory over Virginia Van Wie, of Chicago, in the 36-hole final of the 1930 National Women's Golf Championship. Photo shows Miss Collett being congratulated by Miss Van Wie. In the centre is the trophy which was presented to the winner.

—Wide World Photo.

Among the Golfers

By W. HASTINGS WEBLING

Now that the curtain has practically fallen on the most important competitions of the Canadian season, it is of peculiar interest to note that youth has proven its progress this year by capturing most of the outstanding events. This encouraging fact must mean much not only to those young men who have already engraved their name on golfing history in this country, but must naturally prove a source of inspiration to the "George S. Lyons" of the future!

So far as this season is concerned the name of Ross Somerville stands pre-eminent not only for his fine performance in the international and important "North and South" tournament at Pinehurst early this Spring, but by his great victory in the Canadian Amateur Open championship at the London Hunt Club. To his young clubmate, Jack Nash, must be accorded second place of honor when he entered the classic circles by winning the Ontario Close Championship at the Scarborough Golf and Country Club. Pretty good record for one club, and speaks volumes for its popular professional Kern Marsh! Next in close order follows young Phil Farley of Cedarbrook who reflected credit on his home club by capturing the Ontario Junior championship and later on the Ontario Fall tournament held at the Brantford Golf and Country Club winning this interesting event, after a tie with that sterling golfer, "Bobby" Grey of Rosedale. Then comes Joe Thomson, who with his young brother Nicol, Junior, bids fair to carry on, and further increase the prestige of the mighty clan Thompson, of which Nicol, of Hamilton, is the Cheerful Chief! It was Joe who had the audacity to complete a triple tie for the Royal York Invitation tournament with his astute uncle, "W. J." of Mississauga and Phil Farley of Cedarbrook, finally beating them both in a real battle royal. Neither should we overlook the brilliant victory of that famous young Canadian athlete, Don Carrick of Scarborough, whose record breaking 69 at the Weston Golf and Country Club secured him an easy win over Jack Chipman, and George Boeckh, for the beautiful Willie Park Trophy. The future of all these young "white hopes," with others too who possibly did not quite click this year, will be watched next season with the keenest interest by all those connected with Canadian golf.

The first club championship of the Royal York Golf and Country Club was recently played over that new but splendidly sporting course, and resulted in a rattling fine competition. It is a pleasure to record that Fred G. Hoblitzell, one of Canada's finest exponents of golf, played that veteran wonder, George S. Lyon in the finals, eventually securing the coveted trophy with a fine score, well worthy the occasion, namely 35 out and 36 in, a total of 71. Of course the feature of this meritorious performance was a hole in one at the sixth—145 yards, which naturally his famous opponent found rather hard to beat. Even at that the "grand old man of Canadian golf" proved a pretty hard nut to crack, a fact that his score of 37 out and 37 home, a total 74, will establish. It is of further interest to note that in order to reach the finals George S. Lyons had to defeat and properly punish his promising young son Fred, and that sturdy player from Lambton, Hugh S. Reid, while the genial "Hobby" had to

overcome the strenuous opposition of C. W. Jarvis and R. W. Kesteven.

When one reviews the brilliant record of Miss Glenna Collett who has just won her fifth National Women's title at Los Angeles, by defeating her old time rival, Virginia VanWie of Chicago, one recalls with interest the golf displayed by Miss Joyce Wethered some two or three years ago, when the queen of American Golf attempted to wrest the crown from the British champion. It will be remembered that Miss Wethered during the earlier part of the game was five down and the match looked a foregone conclusion. However, it is now history that the British star stuck to it with all the vaunted power of British tenacity and pluck to achieve finally a glorious victory with a class of golf that was simply invincible. All of which proves that there is one championship cup that the Americans have not yet been able to "lift," and with the support of the present sensational young champion, Miss Fishwick, and many others who are evidently looming large on the "British Ladies" horizon, we may well hope this supremacy may continue for many years to come. Rule Britannia! and Scots wae hae!

Broadway Theatre

Warren William will, it is reported, be in the cast of "The Vinegar Tree," Miss Boland's play . . . Ina Claire is going to the first nights . . . Claudette Colbert is back in town from the films and a trip around the world and says that she may return to the stage if she can find a play. Her husband, Norman Foster, last seen in "June Moon," is, on the other hand, committed for the time being to the talkies.

The English play called "To What Red Hell?" which is an indictment of capital punishment, is to be acted this week in Boston by Mr. Clive's

players. Its author is Percy Robinson, and Mr. Woods once included it in a lengthy announcement of the plays which he claimed to have intentions of producing on Broadway and, in a few instances, actually did. Pasadena saw "To What Red Hell?" at its Community Playhouse last Spring, at which time Lucille La Verne somehow landed in it.

From over at the Forty-fourth Street headquarters, comes the further word that Mr. Belasco, looking well into the future, is hopeful of



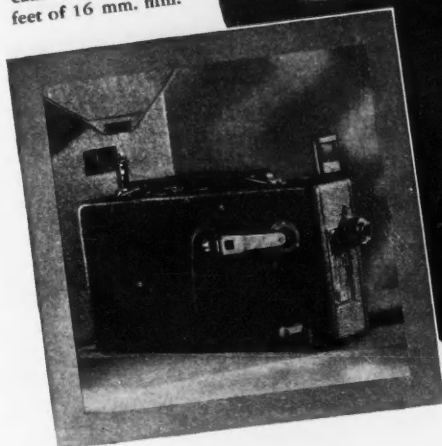
THE SMILES OF THE VICTORS

After crossing the Atlantic from Newfoundland in their Monoplane "Columbia", Captain J. E. Boyd of Canada, pilot, and Lieut. Harry Connor of United States, navigator, were welcomed at Croydon Aerodrome after being forced down at Trecco, Isle of Sicily, due to a defect in their gas line. The "Columbia" is the same plane in which Levine and Chamblin conquered the Atlantic in 1927. Photo shows Charles A. Levine (center) welcoming Lt. Harry Connor, (left), and Captain J. E. Boyd on their arrival at Croydon.

—Wide World Photo.

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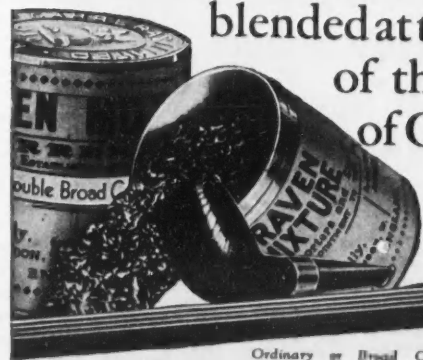
Copies of the regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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Those who remember, with some pleasure, the play by C. K. Munro called "At Mrs. Beam's," which the Theatre Guild staged a few seasons back, may be interested to know that Mr. Munro is about to have a new one produced in London. It bears the rather unusual title of "Mr. Eno: Birth, Life and Death," and is the study of the life of a man from the beginning to the end. Its story is told through the medium of three generations—Mr. Eno, his father and his son—and, according to The London Daily Telegraph, the idea behind it all seems to be that the essentials of each man's life are the same. At the Arts Theatre, where "Mr. Eno" will be performed, Jean Forbes-Robertson last week made her appearance in a revival of Ibsen's "Little Eyolf."

An old Scottish woman, who had never been known to say an ill word about anybody, was one day taken to task by her husband.

"Janet," he said impatiently, "I do believe ye'd say a guid word for the de'il himself."

"Ah, weel," was the reply, "he may na be sae guid as he micht be, but he's a very industrious body."—Montreal Star.

The Altoona (Kan.) Tribune reports a resident of that town who appears on the porch of his home whenever his wife starts singing, so the neighbors can see he isn't whipping her.—Troy Times.

TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 8, 1930

SEVERAL BRIDES AND A DEBUTANTE OR TWO



—Photo by Paul Horsdal.

Mrs. David Findlay, of Carleton Place, who before her wedding in October, was Kathleen Seaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Seaton, of Ottawa. Above.

Mrs. John Shotwell, of New York, who before her marriage was Mary Lorn McLean, daughter of Dr. S. J. McLean, Assistant Chief Commissioner of the Board of Railway Commissioners, and Mrs. McLean, of Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late J. Lorn McDougall, Auditor-General of Canada. Below.

—Photo by Paul Horsdal.



—Photo by Walter Dixon, London

Mrs. Norman L. Drynan, formerly Helen Janet, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Burns, of Dunnville. Above.



Miss Esme Heward, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Heward, and granddaughter of the late Major-General C. W. Drury, C.B., and the late Mrs. Drury, of Halifax. Above.

Miss Florence Moncur, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Moncur, of Toronto. Below.

—Photo by Tycko



Miss Gladys Heward, debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Heward. Above.



—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

Mrs. Frederick Lewis, daughter of Sir John and Lady Aird, Toronto. Mrs. Lewis recently received with Lady Aird at her first reception since her wedding which took place in the summer. Left.

Mrs. H. Lloyd Thompson, formerly Irene Lovering, daughter of Mrs. W. J. Lovering, of Toronto, who was married on October 4th to Mr. H. L. Thompson, of Winnipeg, son of Mr. F. H. Thompson and the late Mrs. Thompson. Right.



—Photo by Ashley and Crippen.

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QUEEN'S WEAR

By MARIE-CLAIRE

LIFE—as most of us discover early—is full of pitfalls for the unwary. It isn't enough to march with one's eyes front—a thorough look to left and right occasionally is required of us all. This is particularly true of the world of fashion. Somewhere in one of his shrewd and paradoxical tales, Mr. G. K. Chesterton describes a woman character as having "overwhelmed her earnest and timid face with a tremendous costume that was more like a procession than a dress. It looked rather like the funeral procession of Aubrey Beardsley." This perfect description might well be a terrible warning to the unwary as they wander in the maze of the Period, Romantic, and Picturesque fashions of today. It is quite possible, but inadvisable, to look like an historical procession all by yourself, with the Beardsley touch wanting it's true, since we have not gone back to ostrich feathers—yet.

Never was it so necessary to use one's wits and particularly one's talent for self criticism in order to clothe oneself smartly. Patou's Greek evening dress on the right woman helps one to comprehend the devastating effect of Helen of Troy, but on the wrong one it only encourages a hatred of the tune Rule Britannia. A Russian Cossack coat properly worn has a dashing charm, on an imperfect forty-two it creates an instant sympathy with life sentences in Siberia. A velvet gown that makes one woman look like an Italian angel can make another look like a Grand Rapids settee.

Of all the fabrics of fashion the hardest to wear, and the loveliest, is velvet. If, as seems probable, it

was the wear of Guinevere and Romola, Lucretia Borgia and Juliet, Elizabeth of England, and Mary of Scots, small wonder it enchants us. Something of its ancient and royal lineage clings to it still. It is the aristocrat of materials and it is impossible to make it common. Badly made and badly worn though it often is, as a fabric its beauty is eternal. It originated in the Far East and its softness and splendour marked it out as a fit material for ecclesiastical vestments, the robes of Kings and Queens and the hangings of Palaces. The art of weaving it spread West to Italy and the most magnificent textiles of Mediaeval times were Italian velvets; Genoa still producing gorgeous weaves. By the 16th. century the art was taken up by Flemish weavers and Bruges vied with Italy in their production. Most of our loveliest come from France today, particularly from the city and district of Lyons.

The names, qualities and varieties of modern velvets are legion. It is unnecessary to know them to appreciate their beauty but one should learn to recognise types. There is wedding ring velvet, a chiffon velvet with a silk back and pile so soft and uncrushable it could actually be pulled through a ring without harming it. There is the variety called Lyons which has a straight pile, a firm back, and looks like a silk velveteen in spite of the contradiction in terms, for velveteen is of course entirely cotton. There is panne velvet, an all silk, or silk pile velvet that has a flattened surface which gleams with high lights, and which may be ironed with impunity. Chiffon velvet has a twisted pile and in its better qualities partakes of the lightness of its namesake. Transparent velvet has a good appearance but being entirely rayon it is perishable, and even steam cleaning cannot restore it after it has been badly crushed.

THIS year which emphasizes the return of very formal and more elaborate clothes has seen a tremendous revival of the popularity of velvet. Hats of it are shown by all the big designers and the favourite hat of all, the Tricorne, is superb in it. These are made without wire or obvious stiffening of any kind, unexaggerated in height or width, usually entirely without trimming, and are amazingly becoming. They are, of course, adaptations of the hat of a French Marquise, and who has not fallen in love, at one time or another, with a woman in a velvet three cornered hat set on a white wig, if only in a picture, or on the stage? It is the hat of romance. White, black, and the ink shades, which are the greens, browns, wines, and blues with a lot of black in them, are all used to create these tricorne.

Evening dresses of velvet are being produced in greater numbers by all the big houses as winter approaches. There are two main types. First the gown of Lyons velvet made in the Patou manner with a great deal of tailoring to the skirt, long straight seaming and fullness below the knees. The flare is sometimes created with less elaboration by the use of stiffened velvet which may be a straight pile material with a firm taffeta back, or a "loaded" one which means it is stiffened artificially. The second is the gown of chiffon velvet which is less tailored than draped. Ring velvet makes the loveliest of these, a shirred model in black with a deep square décolletage being particularly lovely. Worth uses his sideways draping which falls from the hip to the hem very successfully in velvet of this kind. The brilliant-



MISS NAOMI CLARK
Debutante daughter of Mr. D. A. Clark, of Winnipeg, and the late Mrs. Clark.
—Photograph by Campbell, Winnipeg.

ly dyed jewel colours are used extensively for both these types for it is no longer considered vulgar to be bright at night. Deep ruby red, sapphire, emerald and amethyst are favoured, but the palm for variety and use by the best houses would seem to go to green, of which there is a tremendous amount in every shade from emerald to ink. Patou's specialty is a yellow green he announces is "aurally beneficent" which means, I suppose, it is what a smaller dressmaker would describe as "lucky".

AFTERNOON dresses take on a new formality when made of velvet, and a certain stateliness when the gleaming black is combined with ivory lace, really old or simulated. Here we step into the romantic most definitely. Romola might have worn a French gown I have just seen of black chiffon velvet with a square cut neckline edged with a flat frill of old lace. The bodice was slightly flouted at the normal waistline, the skirt fell to the ankles in long slim folds and the sleeves were elaborately shirred below the shoulder, widening into deep puffs over the elbow from which the long slim cuff came well down on the hand. There are no rules about this kind of dress. If you are the kind of person who can wear it without looking "arty", you are one of those rare people who are a good dressmaker's delight and this year's styles are your very own. You may even look as lovely as Miss Greta Garbo in the velvet gown she wears as Cavallini in "Romance".

Bolero and peplum suit-dresses to be worn under coats are shown in velvet by Martial and Armand, who borders a black panne peplum with mink and sets a mink band cuff above the elbow, and Lenief, who uses a white chiffon blouse embroidered with circles of tiny paillettes under a bolero suit of chiffon velvet, with the skirt softly and fully shirred to a yoke. Le-long's suit of myrtle green Lyons velvet has silver fox at the hem of a three quarter coat with a scarf collar, the skirt being full ankle length. Nearly all the houses show at least one long evening coat with draped sleeves, many with scarf collars replacing fur. Patou trims his greens and wines with sable or marten, a fur which Callot also sponsors on a black velvet evening ensemble of short caped wrap over a long trained gown with a diagonal décolletage and bustle effect on the right hip.

I know that the dictionary gives "a silk stuff" as the definition, but I am convinced that Elaine the fair and loveable, the Lily Maid of Astolat, in her robe of white samite was gowned in velvet, aren't you? And as Laurence slowly unwound the red velvet sleeve from about his casque the cloak Queen Guinevere pulled a little closer about her was velvet too.



MISS CLAUDIA MORSE
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Morse, of Ottawa, and granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse.
—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.

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PARIS FASHIONS

Longchamp Sunday Race Meetings Show Lavish Fur Trimming

By SOIFFIELD

Editor's Note: Beginning with this issue, M. Soiffield's letter on the latest Paris fashions will be published weekly in these columns. This letter, exclusive to SATURDAY NIGHT, is written by one in intimate contact with the latest fashion developments in the French capital.

THOSE of you who have visited Paris, Oct. 16, all know the Bois de Boulogne, and the beautiful race

afternoon was quite mild there was a profusion of fur everywhere charming little waist-length jackets in beaver, broadtail and the "coming fashionable" mole-skin dyed black, seemed to be the most popular. These were worn with skirts in bright woolen materials with very "cut off the eye-brow" hats to match.

Long coats were one and all trimmed with short haired furs, brown and black broad tail proving first favour-

anything so hard to the face) is the tiny little toque in velvet, chenille, or short haired fur, which starts almost from the crown of the head and falls into graceful folds backwards. Here take my tip and that is that unless you have a "wrinkless" forehead and masses of pretty hair that you can bring well forward, wear one of those small intriguing veils which just toy with the tip of your nose and keep your hair in place. They are so very graceful and add one hundred per cent. "chic" to the most ordinary little hat. Incidentally no woman who is at all handy with scissors and needle need worry about a new creation now a few old crowns with just the right amount cut off them and perched at the most exclusive or should I say "elusive" angle on the back of the head, can without any difficulty look hatted by a leading parisienne modiste.

The Royal Winter Fair

SIX international army officers' teams, it is announced, will compete at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto this month. There will be teams from the Irish Free State, Hungary, Sweden, Germany, and the United States as well as a Canadian team. This record number for such a competition in any horse show on this continent has been secured by an exceptionally fortunate combination of events.

The teams, each consisting of four officers of their respective national armies, will compete for the much prized International Officers' Team Challenge Trophy, a contribution to the Royal Winter Fair of the Honorable G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. The foreign teams are coming to Canada through invitations that were extended by the Canadian Government to the Governments of the countries mentioned which were in each case most cordially accepted. The Honorable R. B. Bennett and Honorable Mr. Ferguson while in London were closely associated with the final stages of the negotiations, which naturally passed through diplomatic channels to the various Governments, while President Cosgrave, of the Irish Free State personally interested himself in the arrangements of the Irish team. Similar official invitations have also been extended to the European teams, as well as to a Canadian team, by the Government of the United States for their participation in the horse shows of New York and Boston.

The competitors from Europe and the United States are the very pick of daring military riders. They have in each case been selected on a competitive basis. All the officers will ride in the smart uniforms of their respective regiments adding still another bright feature to the colorful scene at the Royal Coliseum. With the officers will be four orderlies and grooms and each team will bring for the contest a minimum of eight horses in order to provide plenty of "spares" in what is certain to be one of the keenest equestrian competitions ever seen on this continent.

The foreign teams are guests of the Royal this year through the courtesy cordially extended by O'Keefe's Beverages Limited to the Royal Winter Fair and will be the guests of the Royal Winter Fair Association during their stay in Canada.

International military jumping competitions will be part of the Royal Horse Show programme each evening during the Royal Fair, November 19-27. Special interest, for national and other reasons, attaches to the visit of the team from the Irish Free State, which with a Canadian team will form the quota of the British Empire. The Swedish and Hungarian teams have excellent records for horsemanship in their own countries, and especially at the Olympia, London, but are practically unknown on this side of the Atlantic. The German representation is already very widely known in the riding world because of its popular reception at the Olympia last year and exhibits at Berlin and other places in the German Republic within the last two years. The American team, too, is of exceptionally high standing and no doubt will be as popular as ever at the Coliseum. In the case of the Canadian team there will be the additional zest of a "dark horse" or two. Illness and removals have made changes in the well known Canadian Cavalry jumping teams since their last appearance at the Royal Coliseum, but there are some promising young riders in training at present who are expected to give a good account of themselves.

With the inclusion of the International Army Officers' Teams, this year, the Royal Horse Show is assured of being outstandingly attractive. The general programme of 124 classes is of first class quality and information derived from the numerous enquiries at the Winter Fair Offices is that a record entry is certain.



WHAT THEY'RE WEARING IN PARIS—Ensemble outfit à la Scot in brown and blue fancy jersey. The jacket is trimmed with nutria. Designed by Jane Regny.

course at Longchamp and those of you who have never had this opportunity no doubt uphold the world famous thoroughfare of the Avenue du Bois (or the Avenue Foch as we should now call it, though no born and bred Parisian can get used to this change of name) as the very "centre des elegances".

HOWEVER come with me through the Bois de Boulogne to Longchamp on a bright sunny October afternoon. The beautiful woods are thronged with people, leaves are already a golden russet shade and the Parisienne seems to have clothed herself accordingly as all shades of brown from real nigger to hazel beige seem to be popular it is Sunday so the world and his wife walk abroad freed for a day from other more absorbing matters.

Traffic blocks made me miss the first race so I went straight into the "paddock" (paddock) so that I could see just what was being worn before the people scattered. Although the

ites, and were used in a lavish way to make flowing ties, quaker collars which would transform and tie under the chin, or deep shawl collars which would lie cape-wise across the shoulders when not buttoned to the throat. Fur cuffs were the exception and not the rule, as muffs seem to have definitely made a bid for a place in the sun (or will it be snow) this winter.

THERE were quite a number to be seen at Longchamp on Sunday, some were made in the same cloth as the coat and had bands of fur at each end, while others were the almost old fashioned pillow-muffs so popular in 1912. One coat I saw and liked had the muff idea arranged on each sleeve. The fur was broadtail and each sleeve had a snug little bag hanging from it into which the hands could be tucked when the arms were crossed.

HATS are of course still very small, a number to be seen having a backward brim effect, though the most popular (provided that you can wear



THEY'RE WEARING IN PARIS—A coat and floppy muff of harget beige broadcloth with wide beige fox used as trimming. Designed by Jean Patou.



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World of Art

By C. C. MacKAY

AN EXHIBIT of the sculpture of Tait Mackenzie, the Canadian sculptor, is one of the most interesting features of the present show at the Fine Art Society, Toronto. The affinities of this work with Greek sculpture have many times been commented on. He shares with the Greeks a feeling not only for artistic form but the beauty of the human body, and a sure understanding of anatomy. This latter gift he comes by naturally for he was originally a professor of anatomy, and until the age of thirty-five was not a sculptor. He began making his small figures as examples for his students, and they proved to be of such artistic excellence as to rank him among the sculptors. In the matter of the beauty of subject, he shares with the Greeks, for the first time perhaps in many centuries, the opportunities for selecting perfect models. In our age when sport is once more considered a necessary part of the education of men and women, sculptors have advantages that many of their predecessors had not.

One had only, for instance, to compare the Johns, the Davids of Donatello or Verocchio, with Greek or contemporary sculpture, to understand the difference that sport has made in our lives. The Florentine boys were probably strong, but they were nevertheless pot-bellied and skinny legged. The beauty of the model, of course, has nothing to do with the beauty of the work of art. But the attitude of the sculptor who is surrounded by perfect physical types, who has only to go to the nearest playing field to see magnificent well-developed men, must be quite different from that of the artist who has not such opportunities. When we see Tait Mackenzie's "Brothers of the Wind", a relief of skaters, or any of his small bronzes of athletes, we immediately are struck by their resemblance to Greek sculpture. They are not imitations, they are imbued with the same spirit.

The body in action, even in violent action, is Tait Mackenzie's chief interest. Yet his figures have not the tortured, strained feeling of Rodin's sculpture. The latter delighted also in strength and power, but not in the controlled and disciplined strength of the athlete. His work at times may leave one troubled. The action portrayed is so violent that the stone or bronze seems itself about to move, the gesture to be resolved into another gesture. Tait Mackenzie, on the other hand, finds repose in the midst of action. We do not feel compelled to duck out of the way of the Discobolus. In the same way, we are left free to admire the line of Mackenzie's

bronzes, because they leave us untroubled.

Other interesting things in the room are by Alfred Drury, Sir Bertram McKennal, a small bronze, a copy by the sculptor's wife of Watts' Rhodes Memorial, a couple of bronzes by Alfred Gilbert and two of Elizabeth Wyn Wood's remarkable tree studies which are certainly among the most interesting productions in Canada.

There is also a display of sixteen pieces, mostly small landscapes, by the late William Blair Bruce, a native of Hamilton, Ont., who won much distinction in Europe a quarter of a century ago. The values of his paintings have been steadily rising during the past decade. His distinctive color sense, admirable drawing and freedom of style are exemplified in these pieces, especially in "Moonlight in Rome" and the brilliant atmospheric study, "Rain in Giverny". The most distinctively "modern" piece is a bold study of red rocks against a blue sea. Of quaint retrospective interest is his juvenile picture, "Indian Battle in Darling

Wood", executed when he was a student at Hamilton.

In the large room are some of the well-known Canadian and English painters of the old school, two charming woodland scenes by Philip Conrad, several good landscapes by Carl Ahrens and Romer Watson, portraits by Kenneth Forbes and Archibald Barnes, some Cornish and Devon studies of Lamorna Birch, a Clausen flower study, two marines of Julius Olsen, and a couple of landscapes by Munnings, whose sporting subjects are more familiar to us.

A new group of the Fine Art Society's etchings is on view, containing excellent examples of the work of Mcbey, D. Y. Cameron, Smart, Robert Austin, and in fact all the outstanding etchers of England. The Fine Art Society handles, if not all, very nearly all of the English prints that are being produced, and it is a great advantage to have them established here where we can view them at all times, instead of in small passing exhibits as before. We have here, too, the means of following the new movement in English engraving. It is extremely interesting to compare the work of young men like Hoyton, or Geoffrey Wedgwood with the more familiar etchings of older men.



THEY'RE WEARING IN PARIS—A black broad-cloth coat trimmed with a combination of Caracul and Ermine.



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THE DRESSING TABLE

By ISABEL MORGAN

NEW TYPES OF MAKE-UP AND COIFFURES

ENTER the season of much social activity. Singers, pianists, symphony concerts, and plays . . . one after another they claim the attention perhaps because of their much-heralded coming or because previous visits have taught us that our expectations will be richly rewarded. It is the season, too, when bridge (or perhaps you play backgammon, the newest game of all!) again comes into its own.

However, whether you are a person to whom music is meat and drink, likes large chunks of realism in her plays or an ardent bridge (or backgammon) player, there is one thing that is unanimous in every case. You must dress up, and when I say that I am speaking literally, for the most charming concert goer devotee of the drama, or bridge player as the case may be, realizes that the part of the figure from the waist up, is that which is in the public eye.

Consider the theatre, if you will.

The curtain has been lowered for an intermission between the acts, the lights flare up, the orchestra begins one of the soft, unimportant things that orchestras so obligingly provide as backgrounds for the buzz of conversation that begins almost at once. Frock coated figures arise from their seats, and make their way around the theatre greeting friends. There is animated conversation. Perhaps you glance around, see some of your friends to whom you bow, or perhaps you exchange comments if they are near you.

In any event, you cannot overlook the interesting picture presented by the people who are in the seats ahead of you or seated about you. You see that sun-tan make-up has quite miraculously disappeared. (Amazing with what chameleon-like rapidity women can change from one type to another, isn't it?) All the tan that was a heritage from summer has faded away.

There is no sallowness. Faces are

light and soft and fair, with a shell-like coloring. In short, if you would be chic as well as lovely, your complexion will be of an interesting and sophisticated prettiness which makes it belong definitely to the present mode.

By the way, you will be struck by the fact that the somewhat macabre make-up that was considered chic in some quarters a season ago—pale, colorless cheeks in which the mouth was a vivid cerise line—has become somewhat passé. This vogue of *unnatural* make-up was never flattering to the majority of the women who used it and now, happily, has been shouldered out of the picture by a new era with a new conception of feminine loveliness. It failed to bring out the color and sparkle of the eyes and even gave an appearance of fatigue and haggardness that was very aging to many faces who affected this style.

Although this rougeless mode will therefore be found inappropriate now,

it is not intended that indiscriminate rouging will take its place. Clever women will strive to give their faces an appearance of subtle naturalness that is the most correct and most charming accompaniment to the lovely gowns they will wear.

Rouge will be worn—not the high colored, perhaps exotic shades, that have been vogue-ish, but lighter tones that match the natural color in the cheeks. Instead of trying to change the color harmonies with which Nature has endowed us, we shall follow her lead closely—merely pointing or emphasizing a little. One very important feature of the trend to "subtle naturalness" is the importance of the lipstick matching the color of the rouge which of course, as pointed out above, matches the natural tones of the skin. The lipstick will likewise accentuate the color of the lips but will not change it.

Face powder follows as closely as possible the natural tones of the skin—flesh for the fair skin, rachel for the creamy skin and brunette for the deeper olive or ivory skin. Of course, it is quite impossible to disguise the natural tones of the skin by the use of a lighter powder, and the result is anything but becoming when it is attempted. Hence, much care and importance will be attached to finding

and matching to the skin a powder tone that is exactly right.

Eye make-up that is skillfully and subtly done is one of the greatest aids to attractiveness. A little eye shadow smoothed over the lids and out to the corners will lend a most glamorous sparkle and make the eyes seem larger. Eyebrow pencils can give a new and intriguing character to the face where the brows are not distinguished. Or, where the lashes are somewhat light and characterless a cosmetic for darkening them may be obtained which also imparts additional length, silkiness and an upturning curve. And most important to remember is that this mascara will not run, smudge or irritate the lids.

Since the face, head and shoulders are so much in evidence whether it is bridge, theatre or concert one is enjoying, we cannot overlook the hair.

It is observable that at least half of all the well-dressed women seen in fashionable restaurants and theatres and as spectators at sporting events, are wearing their hair quite short, but arranged in interesting and new ways. Long hair may be coming back, but if it is coming back it is returning very slowly.

The effect of the new millinery upon the coiffure is reflected in a long bob that is curled up in back to soften the extreme line of the hat. Frequently the hair is cut shorter in front, but instead of being waved back, a careful arrangement of dips and curls is preferred around the face. Women are letting the hair grow until it is sufficiently long to curl up, and then they keep it at this length. The very long hair that distorted the shape of the head and made it appear out of scale with the rest of the body will, of course, not return. "Long" hair today is hair that is permitted to become a little longer than shoulder length, and then cut to prevent it from growing longer. When the hair is very luxuriant and thick it is rigidly thinned out at intervals in order to keep the small, neat headline that was one of the chief recommendations of short hair.

Curls have come into their own—small, neat curls that look like those seen in sculpture. The other evening I saw a lovely matron whose softly grey hair lent itself beautifully to a coiffure in which short, flat curls were worn at the top of the head and slightly down over the forehead. Charming!

This season offers a number of new and delightful variations from the last in the toilette since we are, or have, entered a new era or cycle of fashion that promises a newer and infinitely more satisfying loveliness than we have had for many years.



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SAPPHIRE BLUE

A smart sapphire blue velvet evening gown for midday. It has a flounce, pointed in front and back, running around the hips. Note the long, floor-sweeping train.



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"Pink Tooth Brush"

— a protest from
over-coddled gums

If you have ever noticed a tinge of pink upon your tooth brush, it is a sign to begin looking after the health of your gums.

Most cases of "pink tooth brush" can be traced to our present-day habits of eating. Our diet is soft and creamy, we eat too quickly. Teeth and gums do not get enough rough, hard chewing. Circulation within the gum walls becomes sluggish and slow. The tissues lose their tone, grow soft and tender. They bleed—the first warning of more serious troubles to come.

How Ipana and massage repair the damage soft food does
But it is simple, as any dentist will inform you, to keep the gums in health in spite of modern food.

Massage is one great aid. Ipana Tooth Paste is another. A gentle frictionizing morning and night helps to restore the normal circulation, to relieve congestion and to bring the gums back to a healthy state. And Ipana, because of its content of zircon, aids the massage in toning the gums and in rendering them resistant to disease and infection.

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The ten-day trial tube will acquaint you with Ipana's delicious flavor and its unexcelled cleaning power. But the better plan is to get a full-size tube at the drug store. Use it faithfully for a whole month, and see how your gums respond to good care!

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE. Enclosed is a two-cent stamp.

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Fresh Flowers Worn

FLORISTS are rejoicing in the latest edict of Fashion. "Your flowers must be real," is the decree in which we see the revival of yet another old and charming style.

The tailored suit, the afternoon gown, and the evening dress, all are blossoming like gardens.

In the season's evening styles, the orchid, so long supreme in fashion, has ceded its prestige to hardier blossoms. Every flower that grows finds a place in the sun, or rather in the electric lights. Even the hardy zinnia is not scorned by fashionables who plan their flowers as a definite and required color note in the costume, instead of merely a graceful addition. Roses, chrysanthemums, especially the small, er varieties, and even shasta daisies, are stepping out to evening affairs.

One of the new changes rung on this fashion was noticed recently when two brilliant red carnations were seen, fastened saucily enough to the black astrakhan muff-purse of their wearer. A red blouse echoed the color note in an otherwise completely black outfit.

Another costume of bright blue cloth trimmed with gray astrakhan had a bunch of tiny pink roses and forget-me-nots pinned to its accompanying muff—the very essence of the Mauve Decade.

Large Hats Go

DESPITE its staunch supporters in the millinery world, the large hat seems destined to go down in the annals of this winter's fashion history as one of those styles that fought and lost. Struggling for its existence, with the best of designers in its back lines pushing it forward, it has been no match for the small hat, backed by the multitude of women who know its practical aspects and its chic. Here is yet another instance of the difference between clothes as they are presented by the dressmaking houses and clothes as women wear them. For almost all designers in Paris presented large hats in their August collections, and now we see them yielding to the dictates of the wearers of their fashions and again sponsoring the small chapeau.

Winter, with its big fur collars, makes the large hat impracticable, except for afternoon receptions, weddings and the like. But, irrespective of collars, women have found the large hat difficult to wear, truly effective only on the head of the tall and willowy type of women. There is a type of feather-trimmed hat of medium size that is smart, but this, too, is for formal occasions.

Caroline Reboux, always with something new to offer in millinery, is wiring the brims of felt hats, which she cuts very narrow in the front and places high on the crown. The outline of the brims is much like the one-time Directoire bonnet.

Facing brims with contrasting color is a favorite trick of hers for adding to a hat's becomingness, as in a model of black felt faced with pink panne velvet. Or again she binds the edge of the brim in contrasting color, as in a model of green felt bordered with black grosgrain ribbon. Variety and contrast seem to be the first words in her recipe for making hats.

Suede Accessories

THE suede accessory ensemble is one of the most distinctive of the new season's styles. Shoes, a purse and gloves—all are fashioned from this soft leather to provide interesting accents to the autumn or winter costume.

Whether you favor a colored coat or a black one, black suede will be the conservative choice; although charming groups of matching gloves, shoes and purses are seen in colored suedes—greens, blues, reds and browns.

Distinctive effects are being obtained through the use of opalescent kid trimming on suede shoes and purses. This leather is cut in thin strips and woven through the suede to look like a studing of tiny jewelled nails. When it is applied in a matching pattern on pumps and handbags the effect is most pleasing.

Then there are plain suede shoes and handbags adorned with new buckles and clasps. All the dress designers in Paris added bags to their collections this season, and it is interesting to see how each one's method of designing appears in the new media. Thus we find a bag by Vionnet, who cuts gowns on geometric principles, with an ornamental metal clasp that looks like the figures from a textbook of higher mathematics. Molyneux and Patou like the quiet dignity of purses with heavy frames of carved crystal, while Worth, the color artist, favors clasps of jade or carnelian.

THE evening neckline draped to tie high at the neck continues to be a favorite with Vionnet, according to cable reports from the Paris midseason openings. The result of this line is to leave the shoulders bare. A great deal of off-white is shown.

In ensembles this designer is favor-



BLUE VELVET

Light blue velvet evening gown with a fringe trimming of the same color. The skirt has two panels: one in front and the other in the back which forms a train. The suede gloves of the same color as the dress complete the outfit. The neckline is also blue.

ing two-tone effects; for example, a red coat with a rose dress, or a deep beige coat with a gray beige dress. Some of her new frocks combine silk tops with cloth skirts, and many are finished with leather belts. Subdued colors, such as gray beige, gray blue and slate gray are given prominence in her collection. Black, which has

been queening it in the mode for many months, is comparatively little used, while dark blue appears quite often. Vionnet's idea of obtaining contrast by using two shades of the same color rather than two different colors is seen again in an ensemble that endorses a dark blue coat worn with a lighter blue dress.

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First apply Milkweed Cream generously upon your skin (preceded by bathing with warm water and pure soap if your skin is oily). Leave it on for a moment to penetrate the pores. Then carefully pat off every bit. Next, apply a fresh and lighter film of Milkweed Cream and with upward and outward strokes pat gently into the skin at the six places starred on my mannequin.

All drug or department stores have Milkweed Cream—50c and \$1. If you have any special questions on skin care, send for my booklet, "Why Only a Healthy Skin Can Stay Young," or tune in on "Through the Looking Glass with Frances Ingram," Tuesday 10:15 A.M., on CKGW, Toronto.



Clearer, lovelier!



MY MANNEQUIN SHOWS WHY

"Only a healthy skin can stay young"

★ THE FOREHEAD — To guard against lines and wrinkles here, apply Milkweed Cream, stroking with fingertips, outward from the center of your brow.

★ THE EYES — If you would avoid aging crows' feet, smooth Ingram's about the eyes, stroke with a feather touch outward, beneath eyes and over eyelids.

★ THE MOUTH — Drooping lines are easily defeated by firming the fingertips with my cream and sliding them upward over the mouth and then outward toward the ears, starting at the middle of the chin.

★ THE THROAT — To keep your throat from flabbiness, cover with a film of Milkweed and smooth gently downward, ending with rotary movement at base of neck.

★ THE NECK — To prevent a sagging chin and a lined neck, stroke with fingertips covered with Milkweed from middle of chin toward the ears and patting firmly all along the jaw contours.

★ THE SHOULDERS — To have shoulders that are blemish-free and firmly smooth, cleanse with Milkweed Cream and massage with palm of hand in rotary motion.

Frances Ingram, 108 Washington St., New York, N. Y. EN-0-9

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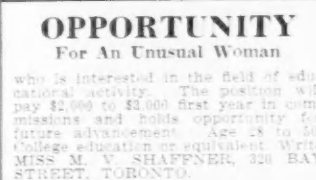
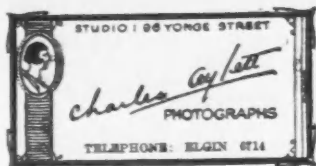
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MARRIAGES
McMaster-Hardiker—On Saturday, Oct. 18, 1930, at St. Paul's Church, Fort Erie, by the Rev. Wm. Hart, Carol Elizabeth Hardiker, granddaughter of W. B. Seaton, to Francis White McMaster, son of Capt. and Mrs. H. N. McMaster of Montreal, Que.

"Tis only an old bit of bunting,
It's only an old coloured rag.
But thousands have died for its
honour
And shed their best blood for The
Flag."

THE King's Colour and the Regimental Colour are vastly different in their embroidered handsomeness from the ordinary piece of bunting the poet sings of, but though their beauty may not — could not — enrich them more, as symbols of a regiment's soul they are duly revered.

It was good to be a Canadian and must have been doubly good to be a Royal Grenadier on the 26th of October when there took place one of the most impressive ceremonies I have witnessed in Canada. His Excellency the Governor-General came to Toronto to present the new colours to the Royal Grenadiers, given by the ladies of the Women's Auxiliary to the regiment. It was a magnificent spectacle to see that ceremony enacted on the spacious campus of the University, where the regiment with fine military precision, worthy of the Grenadier Guards themselves, went through the stirring ritual of bidding farewell to the old colours and accepting from His Excellency those new colours which it will proudly cherish with such tradition as the glorious first battle honours of Batoche.

It was a thrilling moment when His Excellency, accompanied by General E. C. Ashton, G.O.C. of Military District No. 2, and officers of the staff, stepped on to the parade grounds and the regiment, under Lt-Col. Torrance Beardmore, Officer Commanding, so smartly gave the royal salute. After the inspection, and never did officers and men look more spick and span—there was the touching ceremonial farewell to the old colours which had been presented in 1897 (these had replaced the original colours presented in 1863), and after the consecration of the handsome new colours by the Bishop of Toronto, the Rt. Rev. J. F. Sweeney, His Excellency made the presentation.

The sun shone briskly; the autumn air was crisp with martial words of command; melodiously the band play-



MRS. ERNEST NEIL SHAW
Who before her marriage on Oct. 17th was Florence Grace James, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. James, "Red Gables", Lambton Mills, Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

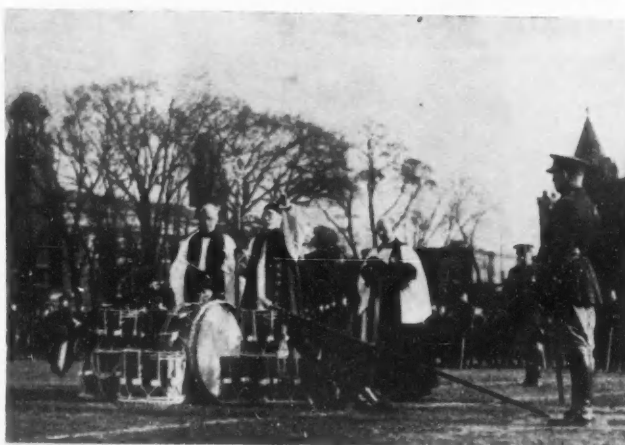
Alfred Beardmore and Mrs. Fiske; Col. and Mrs. Claude Hill—the latter brought pretty Mrs. Lindsay Gordon, of Ottawa, to the ceremony; Major and Mrs. A. E. Duncanson; Lt-Col. and Mrs. John Bruce; Mrs. Shaw and Lt-Col. George Shaw, whose reminiscences of the regiment in 1879 when he commanded are most interesting; Colonel Henry Brock and Miss Mildred Brock; Major and Mrs. Albert Gooderham and Major and Mrs. Melville Gooderham, the latter very smart in brown, the French model coat of broadcloth with collar and cuffs of fitch; Right Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Sweeney; His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Wemp; Lt-Col. and Mrs. Kingsmill; Major and Mrs. S. G. Brock; Col. and Mrs. Swift; Mr. George Beardmore, M.F.H.; Major S. H. B. Grassett;

Evelyn MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Boothe, Mrs. McCann, Mr. George McCann, Lt-Col. Bartley Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jamieson, Capt. and Mrs. Wilfrid Parry, Mr. Rex Northcote, Mr. Frank McEachren, Mr. J. B. Bickersteth, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Stewart, Major and Mrs. Hugh Macdonald and Mr. Melville Gooderham, Jr.

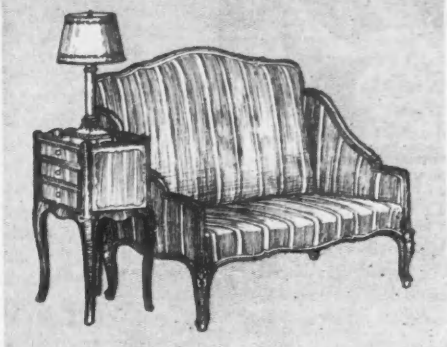
Outstanding was Colonel "Billy" Bishop who, so I am told by an authority on such subjects, has won more honours for valor than any other man on earth. His morning coat was ablaze with decorations—the V.C. the most conspicuously simple of them all. Like all great men he "wasn't talking shop", instead he and Col. Rhoades were discussing "No. 10"—in most caressing terms — "No. 10" being a magnificent little mare of R.M.C. days . . . horses being Col. Bishop's first love. There's a portion of an old fence around our garden that I always feel should be appropriately placqued for there one day in 1914, before the call to arms — a very young lieutenant tethered his horse and it, in noble disregard of property rights—even perhaps anticipating that it was making history—proceeded to gobble hunks out of the trellis while its owner drank tea! Any American, I am sure, would have the holes gold-filled and illuminated by a sign—"Here ate the horse of Bishop V.C."

His Excellency the Governor-General was guest of honour at a luncheon given on Sunday by Mr. Alfred O. Beardmore at his home on St. George St. The guests included Mr. Eric C. Mieville, Captain Brinckman, A.D.C., General E. C. Ashton, Colonel W. A. Bishop, Lt-Col. John Bruce, Mr. J. B. Bickersteth, Mr. George W. Beardmore, General D. C. Draper, Mr. A. E. Dymont, Colonel A. E. Gooderham, the Hon. G. S. Henry, Colonel Claude H. Hill, Lieut-Col. W. H. Kingsmill, Sir William Mulock, Colonel K. R. Marshall, Colonel Ian Sinclair, Captain the Rev. C. J. S. Stuart, Major Melville Gooderham.

The Corporation of the City of London will confer the honour and freedom of the city upon the Prime Minister of Canada, at the Guildhall on November 4th. Functions associated with the city are gorgeous beyond description. This business section of old London, curiously enough, retains more of the pomp and panoply of ancient days than any other strata of society. Perhaps it is that the T.B.M. just must be "doggy" occasionally. At any rate, he does it most awfully well—vide the Lord Mayor's Show and



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Flowers in natural grace and colours are set off by panels of rich mazarine blue, protected against wear by a perfect lustrous glaze, and hand traced with burnished gold bullion.

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Ask any woman who enjoyed the luxury of Hamilton By-Product Coke last winter, what fuel she is choosing this year, she will say "The same of course."

She loved its lightness on the shovel, its freedom from dust and smoke or soot—the fewer ashes—the speed with which the whole home is heated.

Not least is the economy — a reduction of one-third in the fuel bill. Hamilton By-Product Coke is ALL-CANADIAN. Keep your money in Canada this winter!

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wore patou model of ivory silk net embroidered in crystals, over chiffon, the bodice fitting to the hip line, worn with a narrow girdle of bugles, the long circular skirt having inset godets of net. Her slippers were of silver brocade, her bouquet being composed of orchids and lilies of the valley. Miss Todd wore a robe de style of silver brocade ivory satin, slippers of silver with rhinestone buckles and carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Miss Martha Allan was gowned in jade green, wearing diamonds and pearls. An interesting fact in connection with the ball was that many of the mothers of this year's debutantes had made their debut at Ravenscrag.

Yellow chrysanthemums decorated the musicians' gallery in the ball room and a profusion of ferns being entwined about the railings, and in the drawing room were large bowls of pink lilies and pink and mauve chrysanthemums which lent a delicate note of colour. The library and morning room were aglow with the same flowers in pink and yellow tones. The conservatory with its vine-draped fountain, banked with calla lilies, the masses of flowering plants and softly-shaded lights made a fairy-like scene and was an ideal retreat. At midnight a buffet supper was served in the dining room, where the long tables centred with silver epergnes, filled with yellow roses and lighted with yellow candles in tall silver candelabra.

Banquet which is held annually about the first week in November. The historic coach, the grandeur of the garb of civic officials, the gold plate and hearty pasties are reminders of a spacious age when business was leisurely and frills and furbelows made the man. Our delegates to the Imperial Conference will oftentimes surely imagine during these spectacles that they are participating in a series of Hallowe'en masquerades.

And apropos of stage, I hear that Sir John Martin-Harvey greatly appreciated the friendly gesture of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett who, with some of his confreres, attended a performance of "The Devil's Disciple" the other night. It was the last week of Shaw's play at the Savoy. On the other hand, during a week-end some of the overseas visitors were in a veritable Eden. This particular garden boasts of 75,000 varieties of flowers! And this old-world Tudor estate had a Rock Garden in which were growing many "Colonial" plants which had been collected at great expense. After this Empire Conference it is likely that these will receive a "Dominion" status!

By the way, I hear that Major John Coats, who was in Canada last summer for his brother-in-law's wedding—that of Mr. Eardley Wilnot to Col. Henry Cockshutt's daughter, Isabel, has now set forth upon another of the adventurous shooting expeditions at which he excels. He is headed for the Belgian Congo, by air, via Kenya Colony, and will hunt gorillas in company with Capt. "Babe" White—so called because he is a mere six foot six! A similar height has led to the nick-naming of Sir Austen Chamberlin's son—a star tennis player—as "The Baby Austin".

And shooting stars and trips (certainly not stars and strips) remind me that Colonel Humphrey Snow, Comptroller to His Excellency, Lord Willingdon, has left town with Brig. General E. Panet for some shooting. Colonel and Mrs. Snow, who went to Montreal for the several functions there last week, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnell at dinner before Lady Allan's dance on the 24th.

Ravenscrag, the residence of Sir H. Montague Allan and Lady Allan, was en fête for the coming out ball in honour of Miss Barbara Cowans and Miss Rosanna Todd. The guests numbered about four hundred and fifty, among whom were many of the Montreal debutantes. Lady Allan was assisted in receiving by the guests of honour, wore a gown of pink and silver brocade and diamond ornaments and carried orchids. Miss Cowans

I have just seen a photograph of a fascinating gift going to a Princess. Knitted from yarn spun from wool growing on rabbits grown in Victoria, it is not of the House that Jack Built (although it is destined for the nursery) but an Angora ensemble made-in-Canada. It is for the little Princess, Margaret Rose, whose pretty name is suggestive of the traditional Fairy Princess she bids fair to be. And the baby-outfit of becoming prettiness is being sent to her by the I.O.D.E. Chapter of North Vancouver, which is named in her honour. Mrs. J. S. Adams, president of the Women's Institute in Victoria, knitted the garments, Mrs. E. F. Arnold spun the yarn and Mrs. E. Simmonds bred the rabbits which grew the wool!

And talking of babies, there are new arrivals in at least two well-known Winnipeg homes — Mrs. John McEachern and Mrs. Ray Fox each having recently acquired daughters. Mrs. Fox is the wife of the American Consul there.

Winnipeg is flocking to a number of informal teas and cocktail parties which are being held at Fort Osborne



MISS HOPE LEEMING

Of Victoria, B.C.—a tennis player of note throughout Canada. Miss Leeming's engagement to Mr. Kenneth J. Salmond, of Toronto, has just been announced.

—Portrait by H. C. Knight.

Barracks in honour of Mrs. de Lotbiniere Panet and Mrs. R. L. Mitchell, who were both September brides. Mrs. Panet is the wife of Captain Panet of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, and was Miss Edith Carruthers, of Kingston, and Mrs. Mitchell is the wife of Captain Reginald Locke Mitchell of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and was Miss Dorothea Le Furgey, of Vancouver. Captain Guy Simonds, of Fort Osborne, has returned after a month's visit in Kingston and Ottawa and Capt. and Mrs. James Carvasso have sailed from England where they have been stationed during the past year, and are on their way to Winnipeg.

Mrs. Charles V. Sale, who is the wife of the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Co. and who is a most popular visitor in Winnipeg, has been here again this year with her husband, who has the reputation of being one of the hardest working people in existence. He has boundless energy himself, and expects his staff to have it too, and a visit from Mr. Sale "Makes things hum" in Hudson's Bay offices. Mrs. Sale has been in Winnipeg since the early part of September, and on arrival she and her husband "pick-nicked" in the George Allan's house. Mrs. Allan and the greater part of her domestic staff being at her summer cottage at the Lake of the Woods, but since Mrs. Allan's return the Sales have been staying at the Fort Garry, and just before she left Mrs. Sale entertained at luncheon and at dinner



The White Felt Hat

Trimmed with Black

—a Biarritz and Paris Fashion

Patou launched this smart mode, Biarritz accepted it shortly after. You will find a distinctive collection of white felt hats cleverly contrasted with black hatter's plush or flat fur, in the Salon at Simpson's.

Sketched, a variation of the tricorne in white felt with black hatter's plush.
At \$17.50

THIRD FLOOR

THE **ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY** LIMITED

for her many friends in Winnipeg. She will make short visits in Toronto and New York before she sails, and is hurrying back to England in order to see her second son before he leaves for Japan where he is in business. It will be remembered that Mr. and Mrs. Sale lived in Japan for years, and

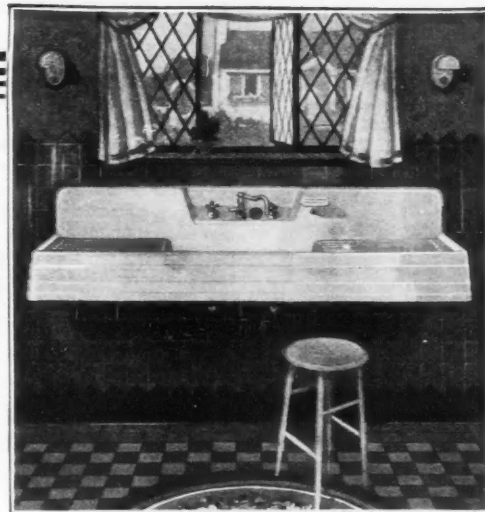
simply love the country and their many Japanese friends.

The debutantes all say that they are having "a marvellous time" and were frightfully thrilled with the 300 Club dance which was on Oct. 24. Mr. and

(Continued on Page 22)

The Crane Corwith sink in whose manufacture all manifestations of the commonplace were banished. And which brings new fields of utility within the range of economy

To serve comfort and beauty



In no room of a modern house are thought and taste so amply repaid as in the arrangement and equipment of the kitchen.

For there, thought yields convenience . . . taste, pleasant surroundings to lighten the burdens of routine work.

And because changes cannot be easily made, and replacements are expensive, economy over a long period of time must be taken into consideration.

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But from a view-point of practical use it presents every convenience.

On its ample double drainboard can be performed countless tasks that have required running from sink to kitchen table.

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Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Bate, of Ottawa, and granddaughter of the late Sir Henry Newell Bate.

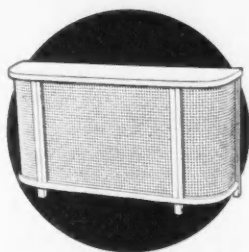
—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.



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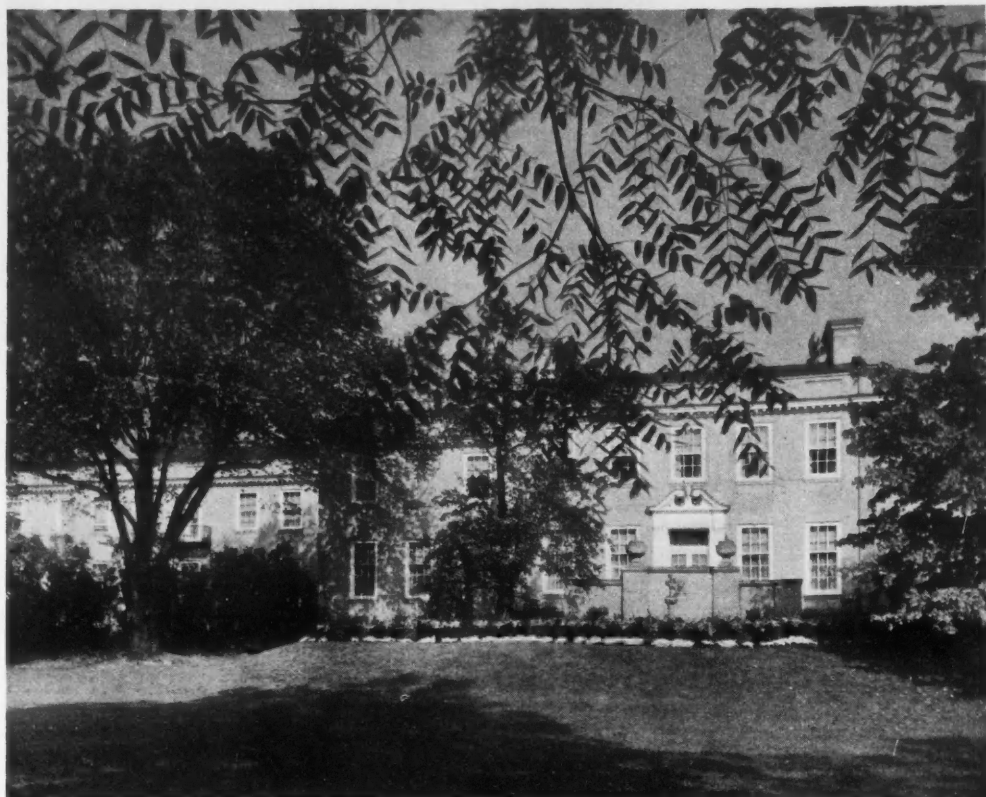
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HOUSE AND GARDEN



THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. S. BURNSIDE, CLARENDON AVE., TORONTO.
Architects: H. J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock. Photographers: Moore and Nison-James.

The Garden of Mrs. J. S. Burnside

BY ADELE M. GIANELLI

SILHOUETTED against the blue-black sky of a slumbering autumn day, I saw a house and garden. A Wedgwood plaque, I thought it, its Georgian contours etched so china-cream against the ink-blue background. The porcelain purity of classic columns carved serenely, set it apart from the turbulence of modernity—the reds and ambers of autumn faded insignificantly—and in the lull of city strife I thought of the Portland vase!

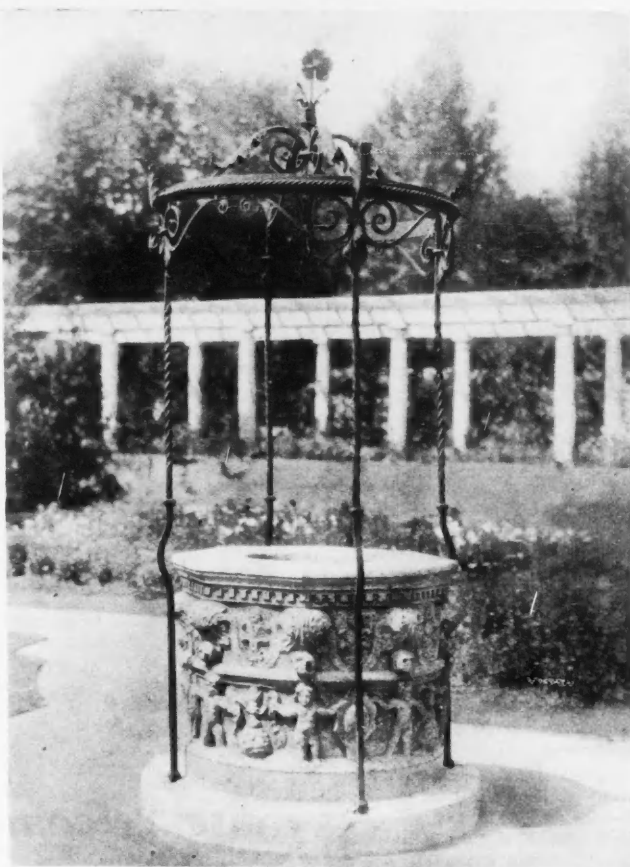
The aura which emanates from the personality of a house is a strange thing. In Canada, where traditions are but in the making, house and garden character depends not on history but on the skill of architects and landscape gardeners complemented by the wisdom of the owner. There is the achievement of creating the character which is something deeper than "Period" for they must magically breathe into its bricks and mortar that which gives it soul. Therefore it is not so odd that Mrs. Burnside's home—after the Georgian manner—should make me think instantly of the Portland Vase, which Wedgwood in a classic Georgian period, reproduced.

In her garden there are the pillars—the temple—the spreading trees—many of the classical features which one sees in a Wedgwood frieze. But it was a curious coincidence that I should have seen these outlined against a rain-leaden sky identical in hue, not to what we know as Wedgwood blue—but the blue-black background of the original Portland Vase, the most valuable object d'art in the world today, which once I had the privilege of seeing. I am happy to make this observation in connection with this particular garden as Mrs. Burnside has a deep reverence for, and appreciation of, the beautiful and to possess a garden that fosters the

thought of such an exquisite thing as the Portland Vase—is surely an unique accomplishment.

A long pergola of vine-draped concrete pillars forms the northern boundary of this sunken garden. Behind

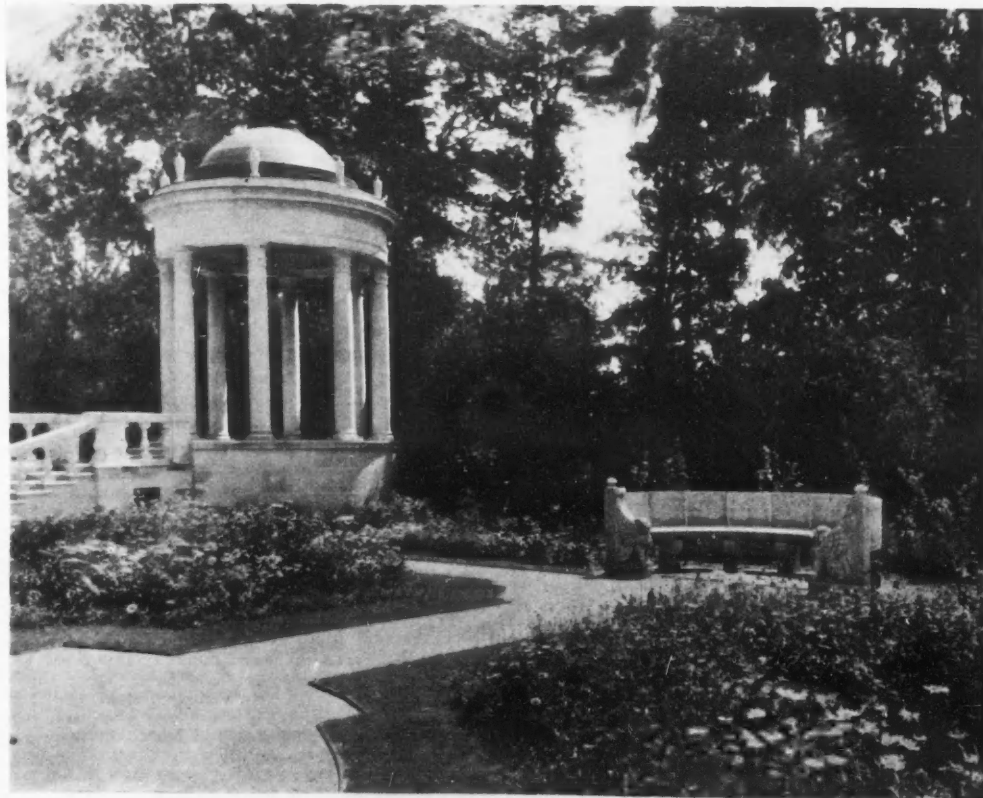
ing things, merry marigolds mischievously chasing into retirement the blue of lobelia. In the open spaciousness of the garden itself—the flowers take on a dignity befitting the design. Here they do not gambol and



A BEAUTIFUL ITALIAN WELL-HEAD CONTRIBUTES TO THE CHARM OF THE GARDEN.

it, massed cedars guard the vegetable garden and a small rosary set apart for culling buds in quiet reflection. The Pergola with its stately pace is pensive too, but gladsome with grow-

ramble but bloom graciously and gorgeously in eight formal coterie's surrounding the centre of attraction—a beautiful old Italian well-head which with grace rears its wrought iron fan-



REMINISCENT OF A WEDGWOOD FRIEZE, THE SUNKEN GARDEN HAS CLASSIC FEATURES. THE TEMPLE IS TYPICAL OF THE PALLADIAN STYLE.

Landscape Architects: Wilson, Bunnell and Borgstrom.



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—but how are you going to heat the rooms?"

Congratulate yourself on having a good architect... His plan does not show a single radiator. For he knows how much more beautiful every room will be, and how much more comfortable, with Trane Concealed Heaters hidden in the wall.

And their cost is in the low price range of bulky, old-fashioned radiators.

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Yes, congratulate yourself on your architect's good judgment. He chooses for your home the new type concealed heater first introduced by Trane and developed by Trane engineers to its

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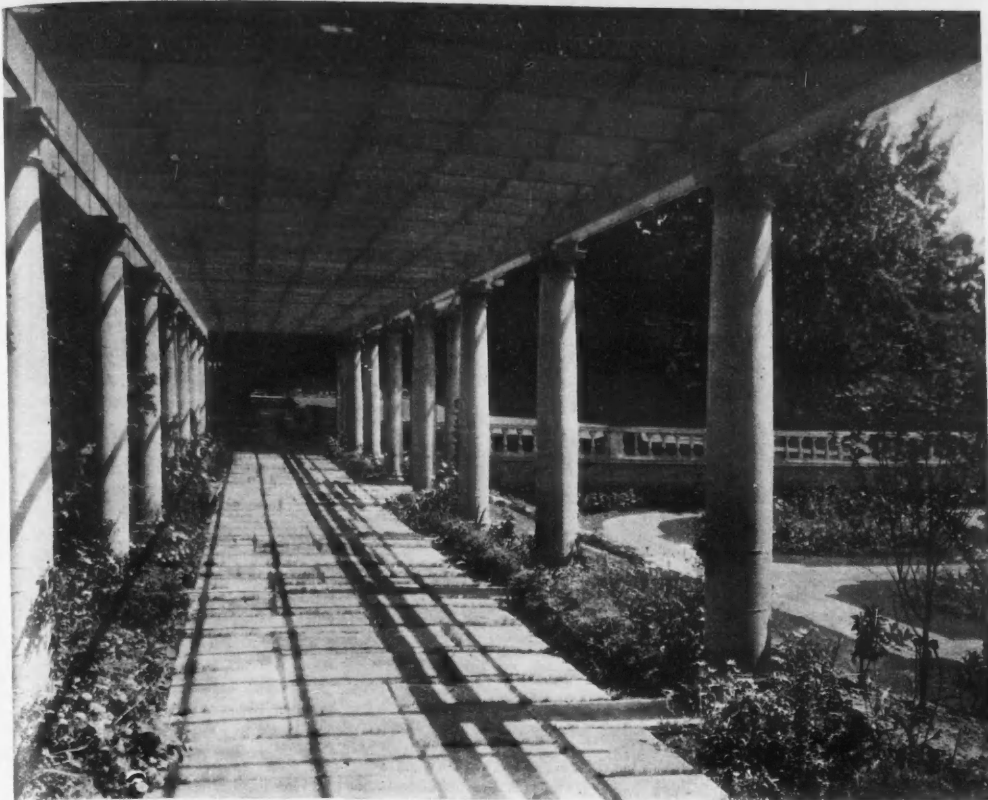
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THIS hard, fine-textured floor polish goes farther than the same amount of softer wax, and keeps its glossy finish for several days longer. There's an extra room's polish and an extra week's wear in every tin! For that reason women who first buy Nonsuch for its rich, protective, satiny finish—buy it continually for its economy.

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THE PERGOLA OF DIGNIFIED PROPORTIONS IS A STately PLEASANCE.

cies in circular salute. This pretty play of manners—enacted with elegance—is the centre of a stage beyond which a floral audience beams its applause. A great herbaceous border in a semi-circle—applauds in tones of gold, purple, pink and azure for zinnias, heliotrope, antirrhinum, petunias, penstemons, stocks, violes were out that day—escorted by the ever-present cavaliers, cedars, which lined up behind them in a great green wall.

The Temple, a lovely little edifice of slender fluted columns, is approached by balustraded steps on the far side, quite suggestive of a royal throne for the goddess Flora to preside; or should she deign to step into the garden fantasy—handsomely carved benches curve invitingly. The promenade extending from the temple overlooks the formal scene on one side but the vista of lawn on the other is diversely different. Sweep of sward shaded by gnarled fruit trees, purple-bronze hedges of copper beach, the grey-green sheen of silver poplars, and over all the rose-gold mantle of October!

The house itself serenely contemplates the changing order. Where once Spring danced in tune with the blossoms, then Summer hung heavy with fruit, now Autumn wraps the garden in a golden sleep. Bird-baths are limpid—a grey squirrel flits like the ghost of a dying year—but Boy Blue on his pedestal—a charming statue on the paved stone terrace below the house—is the spirit of Spring, weathered though now he is to a verdi-gris as if in harmony. Spikes of ageratum accenting his lovely blue form delightful bits of colour among the rich maroon and gold of the coleus borders garlanding the terrace. A wall fountain—gurgling into a pool—falls between the double flights of steps leading to the balcony above which also has another wall fountain between two Etruscan urns. The Adam-like purity of design of the garden facade is softened by the branches of an old pear-tree which spread with that freedom from restriction which enhances a house into a home.

And that is the chief charm of this Georgian house and garden. Although recently done over (it was originally

the Hume Blake estate) and having been given a modern treatment, it has grown old—or grown young—what you will—gracefully. For it has conceived Beauty to be an ideal of dignity—blended with graciousness!

Dr. Painless Parker

BY P. W. LUCE

AMERICA'S most famous dentist has decided to make his permanent home in Canada in future. After a residence of more than thirty years in San Francisco, Dr. Painless Parker has moved to Vancouver, B. C.

"Painless" is Dr. Parker's legal Christian name—if it can be called Christian. When he was born in New Brunswick in the late sixties, his parents bestowed the names of Edgar Randolph on him, and these served him well until 1910. In that year the legislature of California, at the instigation of ethical dentists, passed a law that no one could practise the profession of dentistry except under his legal name.

The law was aimed directly at Dr. Parker, who had used "Painless" as a trade name for a quarter of a century, and widely advertised himself as such. The opponents of his methods, however, greatly underestimated his resourcefulness when they imagined that the new law would interfere with his activities. He found an easy way around it.

Edgar Randolph Parker simply changed his name legally to Painless, thereby rendering the law impotent! Although Dr. Parker first started in business as a dentist in Victoria in 1892, he did not remain long in British Columbia. He moved to California, where his go-getting methods were better appreciated. There he advertised extensively and indulged in various publicity stunts that shocked his more austere brethren, but undoubtedly brought him much profitable trade and eventually raised him to the millionaire class.

Today, in most of the big cities of the Pacific Coast, there is a Painless Parker dental establishment, operating much along chain-store methods. Most of these occupy ground floor quarters, with a large open space fronting on

the sidewalk. Here the Painless Parker employees conduct open-air clinics at which they extract teeth free

of charge while giving lectures to the crowd that never fails to gather to witness the show.

The dental lecturer never pokes fun at his open-air patient, but neither does he hurry over the operation. The man who volunteers for a subject is lucky indeed if he gets out of the chair within half an hour, but it must be confessed that time is usually of little importance to him.

Dr. Parker himself has long since given up active practice. He spends most of his time cruising around in his two-masted schooner Idella, in which he now plans to explore the fjords and inlets of the British Columbia coast. In 1925 Dr. Parker sailed the Idella in the longest yacht race in the world, from San Francisco to Papeete, winning in his own class and finishing second in the race. He comes of sea-faring stock, and in his youth attained the rank of second mate on a barque before taking up the far more lucrative profession of dentistry.

I was warning my little neighbor about being careful crossing streets. "Oh, don't worry," the child assured me. "I always wait for the empty space to come by."—Parents' Magazine.

Merchant—"Look here, you've been owing me this bill for a year. I'll meet you half way. I'm ready to forget what you owe."

Debtor—"Fine! I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."—Kennebec Journal.

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TUB bathing, not followed by meticulous rinsing, leaves the four million body pores clogged with soap. That is to say, the whole body "has got soap in its eyes". The pore nerves are not very sensitive — so that what in the eye would be pain, in the pores is a burning, itching sensation.

TO avoid the after effects of the ordinary bath, install a WALLGLOW Shower today. Easy to erect and the cost is very low. It gives the year-round luxury of shower bathing at the exact temperature you prefer.

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A shower makes daily bathing a luxury which anyone can enjoy. And daily bathing improves the health and tones the nerves. Keener mental outlook is the reward of daily bath cleanliness.



THE WALLGLOW is the answer to the demand for a really efficient shower at low cost. It can be installed in any size of tub in an hour or so. Adjustable to any height of ceiling. Equipped with special control for turning water up into shower or down into tub. Superior nickel or chromium finish—best eight-ounce white duck curtains, equipped with dome fasteners to make a solid curtain if you wish. In every respect a better shower.

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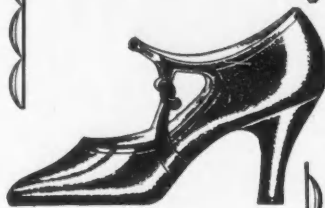


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THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 19)

Mrs. D. A. Clark entertained at dinner before the dance in honour of their younger daughter, Naomi, who made her debut. Miss Margaret Black had a dinner party before the dance. Sally Kilvert is the first of the debutantes to have a private dance. She made her bow to society at the Rowing Club Ball, but Mrs. Kilvert had a small house dance for her on the 17th, which everyone said was a most tremendous success.

Mrs. Ronald Morrison has just arrived from London to join her husband, Capt. Ronald Morrison, who made himself many friends in Winnipeg when he came out last year with Sir Reginald Braid. Capt. Morrison has been in Winnipeg on business for several months, and stays at the Royal Alexandra Hotel.

Mrs. George Heffelfinger entertained some prominent members of the "youngest set" at a tremendously successful Hallowe'en birthday party in honour of her small son, George, who has attained the great age of four. The small guests included Gerald and Judith Hunting, Shirley and Pamela Smith, Helen Clare Carruthers, Bill Konantz, Augustus Nanton, Elizabeth Gemmill, Bill Mathers and Michael Harvey among others, and in addition to the thrill of the Hallowe'en decorations which were used all over the house, and to the cake with its four glittering candles, there was a marionette show given for their entertainment by the members of the Junior League, when the story of the Three Bears was unfolded on the miniature stage to a most appreciative audience.

From the East comes this word: The visit of Their Excellencies, Lord Willingdon, Governor General of

Canada, and Lady Willingdon, was the supreme society event of last week in Saint John. Fortunately the weatherman was kindly disposed, with the result that brilliant sunshine accompanied the Vice-Regal party while on their way to the several functions arranged for their enjoyment, in and around the city, on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the arrival of Their Excellencies at the Union depot on Tuesday at noon, they were met by Lieut.-Governor Hon. H. H. McLean, K.C.V.D., Premier J. B. M. Baxter, Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, Mayor W. W. White, Brigadier C. F. Constantine, D.S.O., and Captain Percy Flynn, A.D.C. Soon after their arrival the Vice-Regal party were guests of the Lieut.-Governor at "The Grove," Rothesay, his beautiful residence on the Kennebecasis River, where the guests were entertained at luncheon. The table was extremely pretty with its autumnal decoration of yellow lantern flowers and oak leaves charmingly arranged in an antique silver epergne. Those present included Their Excellencies, Captain E. C. Mieville, C.M.G., and Mrs. Mieville, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh H. McLean, Jr., Right Rev. E. A. LeBlanc, D.D., Bishop of Saint John, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Premier of the Province, and Captain R. N. Brinkman, A.D.C. At 5 o'clock on the same afternoon Their Excellencies and party were entertained at tea by Sir Douglas and Lady Hazen at their residence on Hazen St. Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Ross had the honor of entertaining Their Excellencies on the Tuesday evening at dinner at their camp near Asburn Lake, a few miles from Saint John City. A lovely crystal bowl of Richmond roses ornamented the centre of the handsomely appointed dinner table at which covers were laid for



MISS ELIZABETH CRAIG
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Craig of Toronto, who is a debutante.
—Photograph by Aylett.

twelve. Those present were the Viscount and Viscountess Willingdon, Captain E. C. Mieville and Mrs. Mieville, Mrs. R. W. A. Dear, of London, England, sister of the hostess, Miss Margaret Tilley, Captain R. M. Brinkman, A.D.C., Captain R. Streetfield, A.D.C., Mr. Guy Haselden Lewis, of London, England, and Mr. Cyrus Inches. After dinner Their Excellencies and party drove to the city where they, their host and hostess and other dinner guests, attended the Capital Theatre. The following day, the Hon. L. P. D. Tilley and Mrs. Tilley entertained Their Excellencies at their home after a golf game at Riverside Club.

The Ball of La Ligue de la Jeunesse Feminine was the gala Montreal event for the week of Oct. 20th. This was their first ball for about thirty debutantes and they made their entry into the social world with all the élan attendant upon vice-royalty. For Their Excellencies honoured this young association of but one year's activity, by participating in their first annual dance and with their staff made it a red-letter day for the French younger set. Lord and Lady Willingdon dined first with Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, Mrs. A. David entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Eric Mieville, Colonel and Mrs. Humphrey Snow dining with Mrs. E. de Bellefeuille Panet and Lt. Colonel and Mrs. Willis O'Connor with Mrs. Beaudry Leman.

There were numerous other dinner-hostesses, among them Mrs. Herbert Molson, Mrs. W. P. O'Brien, Mrs. Arthur Surveyer, Mrs. G. Martin, Mrs. De Gaspe Beaubien, Mrs. Ernest Bertrand, Mrs. Brian Daville, Mrs. Albert Dupuis, Mr. E. Chollite, Mrs. A. Vallée, Mrs. G. W. Pacaud, Miss Anne Doré.

My Montreal correspondent writes me that it was one of the loveliest of balls, that the executive, Miss Helene Grenier, president, Miss Jeanne Boyer and Miss Madeleine Leman, vice-presidents, Miss Madeleine Kent, secretary, the treasurer, Miss Minette Garry and Miss Line Leman of the reception committee were the cleverest of organizers and that everybody acclaimed it a great succès.

Lady Eaton's Musicale at Ardwood, Toronto was one of those delightfully intimate affairs where one may sip leisurely, like a connoisseur, of the sweets which make life harmonious. Mlle. Sanderson sang exquisitely—her interpretation is enchantingly vivacious; the repose of Lady Eaton, so restful to find a hostess genuinely interested in her guests; and the beautiful objets d'art of Ardwood combined to make one loathe to leave. There is an intriguing fountain in one of the drawing-rooms, a lovely nymph bending over a shell—so white, so graceful that it induces ineffable peace. The window nearby overlooks a loggia of Italian columns and Lady Eaton tells me that her Villa Natalia in Florence is poised on a hill with a curiously similar vista.

This villa once belonged to Queen Natalia of Serbia but now is owned by the Englishman, Mr. Arthur Acton, who has bought a whole group of palazzi opposite his own palazzo in order that their décor may please his eyes. How delicious to be able to indulge one's artistic whims like that! Of course he is fabulously rich and his two young sons have a London house near the residence of the late Mr. P. C. Larkin. Last year they gave a most amusing party in conjunction with Lord Donegal whose mother is a Canadian.

But to return to Lady Eaton's party which consisted mainly of those interested in the welfare of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra with which Mlle. Sanderson is to sing in November. Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. A. W. Austin, Miss Estelle Kerr, Miss Gertrude Brock, Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. J. S.

Burnside Mrs. Agar Adamson, Miss Nella Jeffris, Mrs. Wallace Barrett and Lady Flavelle were a few of those enjoying this delightful interlude. By the way, although Lady Eaton is shortly fitting off to Switzerland and then Italy, she tells me that she is building another, and lovelier, Japanese garden at her Villa Fiore, near Aurora which will lure her home again next spring.

Many interesting parties were given last week, including one or two at Government House. His Honor and Miss Mackenzie entertained at a luncheon party in honor of Viscountess Cowdray. The other guests included Hon. Nancy Pearson and Miss Joan Pearson, Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, Mrs. M. Dunsinuir (California), Comte and Comtesse Jean de Suzannet, Hon. R. H. and Mrs. Pooley, Mrs. H. B. Yates (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Angus, Mr. E. W. McMullen and Mr. A. M. D. Fairbairn.

Several days later the Lieutenant-Governor entertained at luncheon for Lieut. Colonel the Hon. D. M. Sutherland, D.S.O., Minister of National Defense. Other guests included Hon. the Premier of British Columbia, Hon. the Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. the Provincial Secretary, Hon. the Attorney General, Hon. Senator R. F. Green, Hon. Senator G. H. Bernard, Mr. C. H. Dickie, M.P.; Mr. D. B. Plunkett, M.P.; Mr. H. D. Twigg, M.P.P.; Brigadier J. Sutherland Brown, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brigadier A. C. Caldwell, Commodore W. Hose, O.B.E., R.C.N.; Major G. H. Brown, Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Colonel M. Urquhart, Commander L. W. Murray, R.C.N.; Squadron Leader E. L. McLeod, Lieut. Col. D. B. Martyn, D.S.O.; Lieut. Colonel T. B. Monk, Mr. J. W. Spencer. The aides in attendance were Major P. Hennessy, D.S.O.; Lieut. Commander A. M. Hope, R.C.N., and Mr. A. M. D. Fairbairn.

For a portion of each year, Vancouver society is proud to claim Mrs. George Black, the charming wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons. About a fortnight ago, the Hon. George Black and Mrs. Black arrived in the city from Ottawa and have again taken

up quarters in their apartment at the Stadacona.

Mrs. J. J. Banfield entertained at one of her delightfully arranged affairs at "Poplar Lodge." The function was to honor Mrs. Black, who was wearing a modish satin gown with jacket of parchment lace. The shade of the frock was coral, a color that complements Mrs. Black's animated graciousness. Mrs. Banfield wore a distinctive frock of wood brown lace, fashioned on long lines.

Lovely gladioli in an exquisite Canton bowl centred the tea table that was presided over by Mrs. Julius Griffith, Mrs. Willard Kitchen, Mrs. J. A. Clark and Mrs. W. G. McQuarrie.

Tea assistants included: Miss Mary McQuarrie, Miss Kitchen, the Misses Stevens, Miss Grace Hutchinson, Miss Althea Banfield, Miss Kathleen Fisher and Miss Marjorie Taaffe.

Mrs. Gordon Gale's recent Ottawa festivities, included a charmingly arranged tea for her daughter Marian who is one of this season's debutantes. Pink rose-buds and orchid baby mums were used to decorate the drawing room. The tea table which was handsome with a lace cloth and a Sheffield bowl of butterfly roses and maidenhair fern was in charge of Mrs. Allan Ross, Mrs. Carleton Monk and Mrs. Philip Toller.

Then there was the dinner given by Mrs. Henri Coursier, Charge d'Affaires of the Legation of France, in honour of Professor Gilson of the Sorbonne, Paris; Miss Willa Ahern entertained at a tea for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph McCormick of Kansas City; and Mrs. J. G. Macphail's At Home for her debutante daughter Catherine, brought out all the debts, some of whom assisted in



MISS SALLY KILVERT
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Kilvert, of Winnipeg, and granddaughter of Mr. Edwin Hanson, of Montreal.
—Photograph by Campbell, Winnipeg.

the tea-room which was presided over by Mrs. H. S. Southam, Mrs. Owen Toller, Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Mrs. A. K. Maclean, Mrs. F. W. MacKinnon and Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank.

"But, darling, if your ear ache is better, why do you keep on crying?" "I'm waiting for D-Daddy to come home. He's never s-seen me with an earache!"—Humorist.

"How are you getting on keeping bees?"

"Very well. We have not had much honey, but the bees have stung my mother-in-law several times." — Passing Show.



MRS. A. P. CAMPBELL
Formerly Sylvia Norah Eby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Eby, of Toronto. She married Flight Lieutenant Campbell, son of the late Lt. Col. Duncan Campbell, D.S.O., M.P., (of the Black Watch), and Mrs. Campbell, of Hamilton.
—Photograph by Kennedy.

Gas for Comfort Gas for Health

That our bodies may be healthy during winter's attacks on our homes, the maintenance of a steady, comfortable temperature is an urgent necessity. That our food may be kept safe from extremes of heat and cold, a system of dependable refrigeration must be sought.

The gas fired furnace offers the most in comfort and health. Steady heat, controlled to the exact temperatures required in the home night and day, is guaranteed by the use of the cleanest fuel known. It is soundless, not a crackle of fire nor the whirr of a motor. It is a space saver. It requires neither room for coal nor oil. A match is your kindling, a small clock your janitor. Think over all the advantages and you will discover that YOU CAN AFFORD TO HEAT YOUR HOME WITH GAS.

That same fuel, in the gas fired refrigerator, is the modern help to insure that the food of the family is kept in a proper state.



The Consumers' Gas Company 55 Adelaide St. E.
732 Danforth Ave.



"Old friends of the fireside"

Nobody would part with an old friend because he was shabby. But you might find him some good clothes. New covers are better than new chairs; Sundour covers are best of all because they keep young-looking. Their fadeless colours are fast dyed into the fabric. What a difference they do make to these dear old friends.

Sundour

UNFADABLE FABRICS

SUNDOUR Furnishing Fabrics obtainable from Stores, Furnishers and Interior Decorators. A card to MORTON SUNDOUR FABRICS CANADA LIMITED, 79 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ontario, will bring the address of the nearest agent.

The Quebec Festival

By HAL FRANK

1930 Festival

SOMETIMES wonder if enough Canadians and particularly the people of Ontario, wholly appreciate the fact that in the dance and folk song festival now held biennially at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec, they have an event whose quality of unique charm cannot be duplicated on this continent and one indeed that compares most favor-

ably with European festivals of the same nature. After all that has been written it does seem rather unusual that so many Canadians who journey to Europe in search of folk color and atmosphere are oblivious to the existence, on their own door-step, so to speak, of just such color and atmosphere. We are too accustomed to believe, I fancy, that we are a raw, new country and that if we seek traditional beauty, we must go elsewhere. Yet in settled French Canada that traditional beauty is part and parcel of everyday country life.



THE ST. LAWRENCE SINGERS

Quaint in their homespun habit costumes, these French-Canadians sang the folksongs that have been handed down from generation to generation at the Dance and Folksong Festival recently held at the Chateau Frontenac, Que.

The service that the Canadian Pacific Railway and Mr. J. Murray Gibson are performing in the presentation of the festivals at Quebec (and elsewhere for that matter) cannot be rightly estimated. They have reminded us that Canada cannot be described wholly in terms of trade and commerce, that the robust joy in mere living is here and can be found in the gracious habits and manners of the French-Canadian people.

and fire to the interpretation of the songs and dances of the people.

The artists who took part in the 1930 Festival were all French-Canadian, professional and amateur, and one could not help but notice the difference; it was their festival and the natural charm and gaiety of their behaviour were a constant joy and delight to the Anglo-Saxon visitor whose inhibitions and prohibitions had made him a stranger to such spontaneity and unaffectedness.

One was immediately struck on entering the Chateau with the enchanting atmosphere of carnival engendered by the occasion which rendered that spacious edifice less of a hotel and more of a feudal castle which had been given over to the people for three-days merrymaking and song. It was an atmosphere that stayed with one till the end and followed one out and down the narrow streets to the station, to linger with one for days as a delightful and unusual memory.

The Folk Dances

THE third dance and folk song festival which took place at the Chateau Frontenac Oct. 16-18 was less pre-tentious than its predecessors and rightly so. Looking back, one feels that



THE PASTORAL DANCES OF FRANCE
Gifted children to French-Canada who took part in the country dances of provincial France at the Dance and Folk Song Festival at the Chateau Frontenac.

ing and in gratitude to the musical arrangements of Mr. Harold Eustace Key, right-hand man of Mr. J. Murray Gibson in staging the festival, Mr. Oscar O'Brien and Dr. Healy Willan, as well as others, which were always a delight and in spiritual keeping with the origins of the music.

Perhaps of the greatest historical interest were the traditional country dances of provincial France—Normandy, Brittany, Auvergne, Limousin and Poitou—which were presented by groups of Quebec children trained under Madame Duquet and by the "Disciples de Massenet" directed by Chas. Goulet. It is upon these dances, of course, that the folk dances of French-

table memory. To his enthusiasm and labor a great deal of the success of the festivals was due, and the present festival bore unmistakable signs of his inspiration. His place with the Bytown Troubadours is taken by Lionel Daunais, who while not as overwhelmingly magnetic as his predecessor, is an unmistakable artist, as his fine handling of a group of folk-songs on the second program gave ample evidence. He with droll Emile Boucher, Fortunat Champagne and Miville Bel-leau, sang the rollicking river and work songs of French Canada on many occasions during the festival with a verve and spirit and natural artistry that were always enchanting.



BYTOWN TROUBADOURS

These folksingers in their chequered shirts and ceintures flechees are the colourful Bytown Troubadours who added to the gaiety of the Dance and Folk Song Festival at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

Canada are based, and it was a charming experience to watch the zest and skill with which the children and young people went through the various movements. The children were particularly bright and gifted and possessed an ease and natural poise that would have been the envy and dismay of a professional performer.

Diverting also were the "Visions Canadiennes", in which the themes of some of the chansons were pictorialized with an engaging naivety by Emile Boucher and Germaine LeBel. The pastoral flavor and quaint legendary character of the particular chansons enacted were most refreshing.

The Bytowns

ONE who was sadly missed at the present Festival was Charles Marchand, who died earlier in the year. Those who attended the first festivals will never forget the robust artistry and winning personality that made his singing of the chansons an unforget-

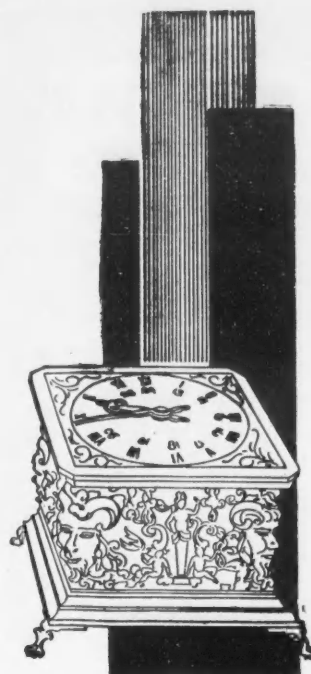
The Metis

AMONG the pleasantest features of the festival, and one which instantly caught the popular fancy, was the folk dancing of the Metis or half-breeds from St. Paul des Metis (near Edmonton). The Metis are descendants of the early voyageurs who adventured to the Far West and have been racially influenced not only by the Indians but by the Scottish fur-traders. Their dances, originally the country dances of France, have also been modified by Indian and Scotch influences, the tunes played by the fiddlers often highly reminiscent of highland reels and jigs. The group at the Festival was composed of four women and five men (the men quite Indian in appearance and the women petite and French) with a fiddler who kept up an amazing double beat with his feet. In such picturesquely nomenclatured dances as the Red River Jig, the Duck Dance, the Reel of Eight, (Continued on Page 26)



AT THE LOOM

Her nimble fingers weave the "couvertures" or "tapis" and whilst she spins and weaves, she hums the romantic folksongs of the French-Canadian. This habitant couple have demonstrated their arts and crafts at the three dance and folksong festivals held at the Chateau Frontenac, Que.



To Lovers of Antiques

At the moment, we have on display a reproduction of an early sixteenth century table clock that would undoubtedly delight a collector of antiques.

It is a replica of one made in Queen Elizabeth's time, by Andreas Fehnet, fitted of course with a thoroughly reliable modern movement. The case is of heavy brass, footed, with a quaintly engraved dial on top; elaborately decorated on the sides in heavy relief work. About 5 1/4 inches square.

An ideal complement to an antique table. Price \$50.00

Ryrie-Birks

DIAMOND MERCHANTS
FORCE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO



AN ACCEPTABLE CHRISTMAS GIFT

To help you solve the gift problem, we suggest AYLMER Christmas Hampers. These wicker hampers are being made at the present time by members of the Blind Institute. Each contains 12 tins or 12 glass jars---as preferred---consisting of an assortment of AYLMER fruits and vegetables; also a special Christmas Greeting card. Here is a gift which your friends and relatives will really appreciate as an expression of the old time spirit of Christmas. Remember also that these hampers will make excellent picnic baskets for later use. Fill in attached coupon and mail to this office. We will have your hamper sent to your own grocer who will notify you when it is available.

AYLMER Christmas Hamper No. 1—(Delivered anywhere in Canada) Price \$4.50. Contains 12 tins of Fancy assorted Fruits and Vegetables.

- 1 tin 2's (Squat) Red Pitted Cherries, Heavy Syrup.
- 2 tins 2's (Squat) Peaches, Heavy Syrup.
- 2 tins 2's (Squat) Bartlett Pears, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 tin 2's (Squat) Crushed Pineapple, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 tin 2's (Squat) Fruits for Salad.
- 1 tin 2's (Squat) Greenhouse Plums, Choice, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 tin 2's (Tall) JUMBO Beans.
- 1 tin 2's (Tall) Groll's Golden Sweet Corn.
- 1 tin 2's (Tall) Golden Wax Beans.
- 1 tin 2's (Tall) Rosebud Beets.

AYLMER Christmas Hamper No. 2—(Delivered anywhere in Canada) Price \$6.25. Contains 12 glass jars. Each FANCY quality goods.

- 1 Jar (525) White, Not Pitted Cherries, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 Jar (525) Grapefruit, Heavy Syrup.
- 2 Jars (525) Peaches, Heavy Syrup.
- 2 Jars (525) Bartlett Pears, Heavy Syrup.
- 2 Jars (525) Red Raspberries, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 Jar (525) Preserved Strawberries, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 Jar (525) Egg Plums, Heavy Syrup.
- 1 Jar (525) Asparagus.
- 1 Jar (525) Whole Leeks.

CANADIAN CANNERS
LIMITED
HAMILTON - CANADA

80 CANNING PLANTS IN CANADA

AYLMER CHRISTMAS HAMPERS

CANADIAN CANNERS, Limited, HAMILTON, CANADA

Please have my Grocer

Mr. _____

deliver to me, AYLMER Christmas Hamper ☐ No. 1, ☐ No. 2 (Check which assortment you prefer)

My name is _____

My address is _____

N.B.—Hamper No. 1 will be delivered for Christmas at any address in the British Isles for \$5.75

A NEW idea in Blankets

O.V. "SANA-CELL" BLANKETS

Woven with a loose, cellular texture that provides healthful warmth without weight.

Who would ever think that a pure wool blanket could be as light, so flexible, so deliciously cosy as this new O. V. "Sana-Cell"?

The secret is in the scientific cellular weave that provides insulated, ventilated warmth because of its myriad wool air cells.

Doctors recommend the air cell principle because it is Nature's way of providing healthful warmth. Consider the lamb and the kitten with their light, airy, but warm coats. Open your windows wide if you will. Cool air cannot penetrate that cellular O. V. "Sana-Cell" weave, nor can your bodily warmth escape its comforting folds.

The O. V. "Sana-Cell" Blanket brings you sleep as it should be. It brings beauty and charm to your bedroom, too. White—permanently bleached—and lovely pastel shades that are a sheer delight. Every blanket bound in satin. Guaranteed fast colors.

Available in all sizes. Ask your dealer to show you the O. V. "Sana-Cell" line.

BATES & INNES LIMITED
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO
Makers of the celebrated O. V. Pure Wool Blankets, Fancy Bed Covers and Motor Rugs.

PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

Winter Sports

AWAY down in the Province of Quebec, where the lordliest river in the world sweeps in sapphire loveliness through the land, there is a little chapel dedicated to "Our Lady of the Snows." Yet, when an English writer spoke of Canada by that name, thousands of Canadians left the farm and the counting house to write a reply to the poem. We have snow in Canada—banks and banks of it—and we should be proud of its white splendour, instead of blushing whenever snow is mentioned. Of course, our snow is sadly over-emphasized, and the consequence is that visitors from the Southern States arrive in the month of July and wish to know where the toboggan slide is kept, and ask what has become of the ice palace. We are quite peeved by these visitors, but we have only ourselves to blame. We have spent years and years in praising our snowy scenery, and then we are annoyed when foreign guests arrive and look around for winter sights. We should explain that, as a rule, we have our snow from December to March. Then the warm winds come, and the snow flies away to Iceland or Alaska. However, we have learned to be proud of our beautiful winter, and we plan a winter holiday just as eagerly as we do our summer travels. And where shall we go for our tobogganing and

ski-ing and curling? Several neat little folders, bearing the inscription of the Canadian National Railways, come along, telling of Algonquin Park and the winter sports that may be enjoyed there. We straightway drop our game of bridge or Tom Thumb golf and listen to the travel talk, which leads us to snowy fields afar.

There is a delightful park in the north known as Algonquin. It is about two hundred miles north of Toronto and one hundred and seventy miles from Ottawa. The whole region abounds in comfortable hotels and inns. There is the Muskoka Beach Inn, for instance, quite near the station of Gravenhurst. Then there is an ideal winter resort in Limberlost Lodge, in the Lake of Bays district, fourteen miles from Huntsville. It is nestling in the "Land of the Evergreens" and is a most picturesque spot in the days when the land is covered with her robes of ermine. Then we come to Mary Lake Inn, Muskoka Lodge, Kirkfield Lodge and Bayview Lodge, all the abode of comfort and winter loveliness. If you will only take a walk on a bright winter morning, in this land of lakes and woodland, you will come home convinced that Keats was right when he said: "The poetry of Earth is never dead."

The call of the north is one to heed in the days when Our Lady of the Snows wraps her fur robe about her, takes skates on her arm and turns to the snowy path to the rink.

Off to Bermuda

NEARLY one hundred years ago, an English poet wrote about "summer isles of Eden lying in dark-purple spheres of sea." Such a description might well belong to Bermuda, a British possession, which is one of Britain's fairest winter resorts. Hamilton is, perhaps the best known spot on the island, and is crowded from December to April with tourists who find a northern winter too trying. If you dread the winds of January and February, which seem to come directly from the kingdom of Boreas and to seek out every human weakness, then you will welcome the suggestion of an escape to an island where the sunshine is healing and cheering, where the hibiscus makes a patch of brightness for eyes that are tired of snow. The Canadian railways, aware of this anxiety to escape from winter on the part of many citizens, have arranged for attractive trips to this island of the Blest. The Canadian National Railways steamship, "Lady Rodney," sails from Montreal on the seventh of November, bearing a happy load of passengers who are chasing the sunshine and warmth to sub-tropical regions. Early in January, the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship, "Duchess of Bedford," will sail from New York on a trip to the West Indies, such as will bring you back, tanned and healthy, from a glimpse into the islands of fragrance, fruit and tropical delights.

"India's Coral Strand"

IF YOU have ever heard the old missionary hymn in your childhood, you will understand why coral is associated with thoughts of India.

Of course you will visit India, if you go to the East—but you may not be able to find coral at once. Ivory is more easily found, and beautiful work is done in this material. We were talking last week of that world-wide cruise which the C.P.R. steamer "Empress of Australia," is to take next month. Christmas is to be spent at Bethlehem and then the ship goes on her bright and shining way, allowing several days for Egypt, and comes, on New Year's Day, to the city of Bombay.

Bombay is one of the great ports of the British Empire. Here Rudyard Kipling was born in December, 1865. He wrote of his birthplace: "For I was born at her gate. Where the world-end steamers wait."

Bombay is a city of Oriental pageantry, with bazaars containing every wonder in jewels and fabrics that your heart could desire. There is a sacred island, called Elephanta, not far from Bombay, where there are the ruins of old temples. Of course you will make a voyage to those wonderful caves, where may be seen various specimens of Greek-Buddhist sculpture. After Bombay, roads divide. The main party leaves by special train for Delhi, capital of British India, as it was capital of the Mohammedan and Afghan empires, with marvellous Shah Jehan's palace, Royal Baths, Jumna Masjid, India's most beautiful mosque, and the Cashmere Gate, of many Mutiny memories. Then we shall come to Agra, where stands that poem in marble, the Taj Mahal, the tomb built by an emperor in honour of the woman he loved. A Canadian woman who has lived in India for years, says of this land: "There you may find God's miracle and man's masterpiece." The first is the Himalaya range, with great Mount Everest, the second is the Taj Mahal. We are anxious then to go on to the sacred city of Benares, to whose thousand temples and bathing ghats a million pilgrims come each year. Then we journey to Calcutta, Siliguri, at the foothills, Darjeeling and then southward along the Bay of Bengal, to Madras, to Madura, and then, across the Strait of Palk, to the Island of Ceylon. Here we return to the missionary hymn and repeat softly:—"What though the spicy breezes Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle, Though every prospect pleases And only man is vile?" The last line is rather a libel on the natives of Ceylon, who appear to be a lively and friendly race. It is a beautiful island, and the spicy breezes are true enough. At this season—late January—the air is decidedly invigorating. There is a blaze of colour in the capital, Colombo. Gardens such as only the East can produce, are on every hand. This is the land of tea, which Sir Thomas Lipton rightly loves. Then there are pearls—shimmering beauties—and you will long for a rope of those pearls of Ceylon. This island has been a crown colony of Great Britain since 1795, and is justly esteemed a gem of first water.

"Mummy, you bought sister a piano, so buy me a bicycle."
"What for?"
"So that I can go riding while she practises."—*Buen Humor (Madrid).*

Mr. Spinkes—"But why did you buy a dachshund for the children?"
"Mr. Linkes—"So that they can all pet him at once."—*Christian Science Monitor.*



THE PRINCESS ON HER FIRST BIRTHDAY
The infant Princess Taka-No-Miya Kazuko, youngest child of the Emperor and Empress of Japan, photographed on the day she celebrated her first birthday.



Start the day well with
bacon and H.P. Sauce—
the bacon to give you
warmth and the H.P.
to give you appetite.

H.P.
(House of Parliament)
SAUCE

Enriches the flavor
of every kind of dish.



"The Nearest
GOOD HOTEL"

... is one way of designating
Hotel Fort Shelby when
you arrive in Detroit. ¶ No
other large hotel is so close
to the principal railway ter-
minals, airports and steam-
ship piers... so conveniently
located to Detroit's shopping,
theatre, financial, insurance
and wholesale districts and
more universally known for
its good food, rooms and
service at economical rates.
4900 units... all equipped
with servitor and private
bath. Rooms as low as \$3.00
per day... suites \$10.00
and upwards.

Motorists are relieved
of their automobiles
at the door without
service charge.
Write for Free Road Map



HOTEL Fort Shelby
E. J. BRADWELL, Manager
DETROIT
"AGLOW WITH FRIENDLINESS"

**HEADACHES
ENDED BY KRUSCHEN**

"I was a martyr to headaches, with frequent attacks of dizziness affecting my vision. My occupation is a very sedentary one—a printer's reader. I gave Kruschen Salts a good trial, and from then onwards I seemed quite another person. The headaches disappeared and the dizziness, and the most wonderful thing to me is that I have gone back to weaker glasses, a lens which I had discarded some years ago as not being strong enough. I also suffered from bad circulation during the early mornings of winter. Now at 58 I can enjoy cold baths all the year round, enjoy and am eager for my food, and am what I consider very fit—the sort of fitness that makes living a joy."—(G. F.)

Headaches can nearly always be traced to a disordered stomach or to partial constipation—a complaint many indoor workers suffer from without ever suspecting it.

Kruschen Salts go right down to the root of the trouble and remove the cause by gently persuading the organs of elimination to function exactly as Nature intended they should.

IS **CHARM**
such a simple thing as that?



THINK of the women you consider unusually attractive and you will think of women who seem generously endowed with freshness and animation. Invariably, brilliant smiles go with a charming personality.

Certainly then, attractive teeth are very important. And their proper care is not only an aid to all-round health, but one of the most effective aids to beauty.

You will find that Squibb Dental Cream takes wonderful, gentle care of teeth and gums. It cleans beautifully because it is an antacid dentifrice. Before you finish the first tube, your teeth become lustrous and your mouth begins to keep that healthy, fresh feeling.

And Squibb's is especially effective in protecting The Danger Line, where gums meet teeth, where many dental troubles occur. For Squibb's is more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia, a soothing antacid dentists have used for years.

Squibb's is safe in every respect—it contains no grit, no astringents, nothing which might injure enamel or delicate tissues. Try a tube of Squibb's and simply notice the results.

HERE'S WHAT DENTISTS SAY:

No doubt you sometimes wonder what is the best way to take care of teeth and gums. You notice so many conflicting theories. You see dozens of different dentifrices. What is right?

In order that the question might be answered by the highest authorities, E. R. Squibb & Sons asked a prominent research institution to conduct an investigation among 50,000 American dentists. Here is the summary of the replies received:

95% of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation. . . .

95% of the answers agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet—The Danger Line. . . .

85% stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia. . . .

Squibb Dental Cream is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia. What stronger assurance could there be that its formula is correct and that it will protect your teeth and gums?

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

GUARDS THE DANGER LINE

KAYSER

For Beauty...
Quality... Wear!

KAYSER HOSE

\$1.95

YOU will be sure to admire these Kayser hose! Such lovely texture... such captivating shades... such flattering narrow French Slendo* Heels! Extra sheer or light and heavy service weights as you wish. (A special Sansheen* number, too, for those who seek the brand-new, fashionable, dull hose.) Autumn shades: Caravan, Sahara, Algiers, Nomad, Tunis.

No. 140x
Sansheen*
extra sheer

No. 105x
Slendo* Heel
Service Weight

*Trade Mark Registered
Made in Canada



MRS. ARTHUR HILLARY, FORMERLY MISS MARGARET APPLEBEE, OF TORONTO. —Photo by Charles Aylett.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

Travellers

Sir Giles and Lady Scott, who have been travelling in Canada and the United States, sailed from Quebec, on the Laurentic to return to Cambridge, England.

The Right Rev. A. J. Doull, Bishop of Kootenay, who has been the guest of the Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, Bishop of Montreal, since his return from England, has left for his home in Vernon, B.C.

Mrs. A. A. Magee, who left the middle of September for France, where her daughter, Wilhelmina, who accompanied her, will attend school in Paris, is returning to Montreal in November.

Mrs. A. J. Glazebrook and Miss Marjorie Glazebrook have arrived in Toronto after spending the summer in England with the former's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Hodder Williams.

Mrs. George R. Hooper, of Montreal, who is abroad, is visiting Lady de Blaquiere in Bath.

Mrs. J. J. M. Paréman, of Montreal, has been visiting her son, Mr. John B. Pangman, in Oshawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cannon are back in Quebec after spending some time in Ottawa with Mr. Cannon's parents, Judge and Mrs. Arthur Cannon.

Lady Langelier, of Quebec, left for Buffalo to spend some time with her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Estrup.

Senator and Mrs. J. E. Prevost, of Saint Jerome, are spending a few days at the Chateau Frontenac.

Miss Helen McKee has returned to Halifax after a fortnight's stay in Quebec with Mrs. Kennedy, the Chateau Saint Louis.

Miss Katherine Alsop, of New York and London, Ontario, who has been the guest of Miss Joyce Plumptre, has left for London.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. F. Winter, of Ottawa, sailed on the *Duchess of Atholl* for England to be away for a few weeks.

Mrs. Howard Petry, of Montreal, was visiting her parents, Colonel and Mrs. Mostyn Cutcliffe, in Brantford, for the wedding of her sister, Miss Eleanor Cutcliffe to Mr. Joseph Brook.

Sir Arthur Currie, who is leaving early in December for India to attend the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration of New Delhi as the capital of British India and the opening of the new Government building there in February, will be accompanied by Lady Currie. They will visit relatives in England before sailing for India, and will probably be away for four months, returning to Canada by way of China.

Mr. Ernest Raymond, of Hayward Heath, England, was the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Tovell, Dentonia Park, during his stay in Toronto.

Sir H. Montagu Allan is sailing by the *Pennsylvania* from New York on November 8, via Cuba and the Panama Canal for California, where he will spend the winter. Lady Allan will join Sir Montagu in Pasadena, leaving Montreal on November 29th. Miss Allan will remain in Montreal for the winter.

Mrs. Ashton Cockshutt has arrived in Calgary from Brantford, Ont.

Lieut-General H. T. Hughes, of Victoria, who has been in Ottawa, has left for Montreal to spend a few days there, before returning to his home in Victoria.

Sir William Mulock and his sister, Mrs. Monk, have returned to town after spending the summer at Sir William's farm near Aurora.

The Hon. Dr. J. H. and Mrs. King are expected in Ottawa shortly after spending several weeks in the Maritime Provinces.

Major E. L. M. Burns, R.C.E., and Mrs. Burns, of Quebec, are the guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. T. W. Crothers, in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. DeFencier, of Toronto, have taken apartments in the Chateau Frontenac at Quebec for the next few months.

Mrs. Gavin L. Ogilvie, of Montreal, has sailed from Cherbourg on her return to Canada, having accompanied her daughter, Miss Betty Ogilvie, to France, where she is attending school.

Miss Pearson, of New York, is a guest of the Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell and Mrs. Riddell. Mrs. Riddell and Miss Pearson have been staying at the General Brock, Niagara Falls, for a few days.

Colonel H. J. Mackie, of Pembroke, Ont., has sailed for England and the Continent by the *Homeric*.

Major and Mrs. A. D. Irwin, of London, Ontario, have been for a few days the guests of the former's brother-in-

law and sister, Colonel and Mrs. A. Z. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, of New York, have been in Montreal at the Ritz-Carlton.

Miss Hurd, of Edinburgh, Scotland, will be the guest of President and Lady Falconer early in November.

Mrs. Reginald Hill and little daughter, Eloise, who have spent the summer with the former's parents, Col. and Mrs. W. G. Coles, at "The Beeches," South London, have returned to their home in Montreal.

Miss Cummings, of Buckingham, Que., sister of Mrs. Howard Ferguson, is staying at Grenville House, the beautiful new home of the Honorable Mr. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson on Avenue Road Hill. The Premier and his wife will return to Toronto from England shortly after Thanksgiving Day.

Lieut. E. C. Plow, Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, Kingston, sailed on the *Laurentic* for England, where he will attend a staff course at Aldershot.

Mr. T. Franklyn Ahearn, M.P., and Mrs. Ahearn returned to Ottawa from New York, where they have been spending some time.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burstall and Miss Rosemary Burstall, of Quebec, have sailed for England, where they will spend the winter months.

Miss Faith Fyles, who has been spending some time in Lewis, a guest of Mrs. Charles Brodie, has left to return to Ottawa.

Mrs. J. B. Abbott, of Montreal, who recently sailed for the Continent, has taken up her residence in Paris.

Admiral Sir Charles Kingsmill, of Ottawa, was visiting Mrs. Shirres for a few days in Montreal.

Senator A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, of Brockville, sailed on the 25th by the *de France* for a short visit to Paris to join their son, Mr. Arthur Hardy.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Stuart Bleakney, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, who are spending some time in Toronto, are at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. Bleakney is Canadian Trade Commissioner to Brazil.

Mrs. W. C. Chisholm, of Montreal, arrived home a short time ago from Edmonton, where she attended the wedding of her daughter, formerly Miss Helen Chisholm, to Mr. J. B. Bockock.

The Count de Bouzet, of Paris, has concluded his visit to Montreal, and sailed for France by the *Manxette*.

Admiral Story, of Ottawa, was a guest last week at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Crowther, of Toronto, have been in Atlantic City for a short stay, and were at the Hotel Dennis.

Mrs. O. R. Rowley, of Montreal, has been a guest at Wakefield Inn, Wakefield, Que., and later will visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowley in Toronto.

Miss Betty Price, of Quebec, has left for Montreal, where she is visiting relatives.

Major E. L. M. Burns, R.C.E., and Mrs. Burns, of Quebec, are the guests of the former's aunt, Mrs. T. W. Crothers, in Ottawa.

Mr. John McGillivray, who has been abroad for the past year, has returned to Ottawa and will reside there in future.

Mrs. D. M. Fraser and her little daughter, of Shawinigan Falls, are in Montreal visiting Mrs. Fraser's mother, Mrs. F. A. Lockhart.

Mrs. David Kerr and her little son, of Quebec, have left for Montreal, where they will be guests of Mrs. Kerr's mother, Mrs. Benson.

Mrs. Carr and Miss Marguerite Carr, of Spadina Road, Toronto, are spending several weeks in the Maritime Provinces.

Col. Cortlandt Starnes, commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, was a guest at the Palliser Hotel. Mr. Jack Stevens, who accompanied Colonel Starnes on his western visit was the guest of his sister, Mrs. Sydney G. Dawson, at Braemar Lodge, Calgary.

Mr. Edouard Carteron, Consul-General for France in Montreal, was in Quebec over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Massey have moved from their summer home at the Island into their Toronto home in Rosedale.

Mrs. Hope McDougall, of Ottawa, spent the week-end in Arnprior, the guest of Mrs. Dan McLachlin.

Mr. and Mrs. James Richardson, of Winnipeg, have been staying at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

Mrs. G. O. D. Kilpatrick, of Hamilton, is the guest of Mrs. David MacLaren, in Ottawa.

Mrs. C. E. Watts, Miss Ruby Stoddart and Master G. Grant McIntosh, sailed from Glasgow on October 17 on the *Duchess of Bedford*. They have been touring Europe.

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LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

27. Ladies' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, about 13 x 12 inches, with 4-inch hem. Per dozen 3/11.

28. Men's Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, about 17 x 17 inches, with 4-inch hem. Wonderful value. Per dozen 6/9.

"BANMORE" Dress Linen.

In a range of new shades that wash well, for all kinds of ladies' and children's garments: colours: parchment, ecru, beige, straw, lemon, gold, lavender, fawn, new brown, lilac, almond, rose, jade, grey, deep sky, new sage, lido, red, navy, rose, v. rose, helio, amethyst, white. 36 inch wide. Per yard 1/6.

"TYROEN" Dress Linen.

Guaranteed Fast Dye Dress Linen with a silky sheen and soft finish. Thoroughly shrunk, washes perfectly; in colours: white, ivory, cream, ecru, sky, new sage, powder blue, wedgewood, lido, navy, jade, rose, almond, apple, myrtle, mimosa, lemon, gold, pink, rose, v. rose, fraise, cherry, red, vermillion, mauve, helio, amethyst, walnut, beaver, tiger, mild brown, grey, fawn, beige, apricot, 36 inch wide. Per yard 2/6.

PATTERNS ON REQUEST.



Shampoo the CUTICURA way

What a delightful and healthful shampoo it gives! Anoint the scalp lightly with CUTICURA OINTMENT; then make a strong suds with CUTICURA SOAP by dissolving shavings of the SOAP in hot water. Wet the hair thoroughly, then shampoo with the suds and rinse, several times, finishing with tepid or cold water. This will keep your scalp in a healthy condition, and your hair will be soft and lustrous.

Sold everywhere. Soap & Ointment 25c and 50c. "Cuticura" Co., Canadian Depot, 277 West Company, Ltd., Montreal.

FACE TIRED?

Let these
Phantom Fingers
help you!

Evening! . . . feeling old . . . looking old! . . . Eight o'clock . . . two hours, the Carlton's dance! . . . Wish to be in bed . . . asleep . . . what to do? . . .

A miracle! . . . in the Phantom Fingers of Pompeian Night Cream!



Facial fatigue that drags down the muscles . . . that brings lines about the eyes and mouth . . . that drains the face of youth and color—let the invisible fingers of Pompeian Night Cream banish it.

This cleansing, nourishing cream holds the magic power to lift those drooping lines . . . to smooth away the sagging furrows of worry and fatigue. It will not overload the skin—filling the pores, gradually enlarging them and causing ugly whiteheads—because Pompeian Night Cream is absorbed by the skin, leaving a flush of youthful radiance on the face.

If you live in an area of hard water, Pompeian Night Cream is doubly necessary—for this essential basic cream softens and refreshes the skin, banishes the lines that are emphasized by hard water.

For the Perfect Finish—Pompeian Day Cream

When your skin has been cleansed, softened and facial fatigue wiped away—call upon Pompeian's phantom fingers once again—this time with Pompeian Day Cream. This fragrant vanishing cream gently tightens the pores and makes a perfect base for your face powder and rouge. Pompeian Day Cream—like the Night Cream—is priced at 60c.



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Art Panel

The new Pompeian Art Panel is by Clement Donshea, master painter of beautiful women. gorgeously colored, excellent for framing.

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I enclose 10c. for a copy of your booklet "Your Type of Beauty" together with the new 1930 Art Panel. Include samples of Pompeian Day Cream and Night Cream.

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BAY & WELLINGTON STREETS, TORONTO

THOS. COOK & SON
65 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

Quebec Festival

(Continued from Page 23)

etc., they whirled and spun on lightning-like feet with a rolling rhythm that was a positive joy to watch. And their excited cries and the spirited calling off of their leader, J. F. Dion, made one want to forget Anglo-Saxon restraint and take a hand in the proceedings.

The Operas

OF NOTABLE interest on the programs were the two ballad operas, each incorporating a number of folk songs, "Une Noce Canadienne-Française in 1830" ("A French-Canadian Wedding in 1830") and "L'Order de Bon Temps" ("The Order of Good Cheer"). The former, revealing in rollicking song and dance, the gaiety that characterized a country wedding in French Canada of a hundred years ago (and even now, no doubt) was a captivating show that stirred the audiences to great enthusiasm. The humour of the songs (often of a frankness that dismayed the translator) evoked roars of laughter from those that understood them (and even those who did not — quite). The players,



MISS ISABEL GRANT
Debutante daughter of Major and Mrs. J. Stuart Grant of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.

from "La Societe d'Operette" of Montreal and under the direction of Mr. H. Vaillancourt, gave a brilliant performance, entering into the spirit of the piece with an abandon and *joie de vivre* that could hardly have been equalled if the wedding were actually taking place.

"The Order of Good Cheer" was the name of the society founded by Champlain at Port Royal in 1606. The winters were long and bitter in those days and the Order sought in good fellowship, good food and wine to take the edge off the dullness of their existence. The opera, which takes its name from the society, depicts a typical feast at the garrison with Champlain at the head table and visiting Indian chiefs who came to join the festivals of song and dance that followed the luxurious dinner. The opera was originally written by Louvigny de Montigny and revised by Robert Choquette, with musical arrangements by Dr. Healy Willan. It was beautifully staged and beautifully sung by members of "La Societe d'Operette", and the picture it gave of the gallantry and spirit of the pioneers left the audiences in a very thoughtful mood.

And one must not forget Phileas Beaud who sings the chansons as no one else can, and Pierre Guerin who despite his more than three score and ten years, can dance for twenty min-

Stratford, Canada, have greatly enlarged their already most comprehensive range of occasional furniture pieces.

Elsewhere in this issue is shown a choice selection of oak pieces chosen from among the recent addition to the line. Built with the inimitable care and skill which has ever characterized McLagan-built furniture, these pieces accentuate the artistic possibilities of genuine oak cleverly fashioned into furniture of beauty and utility.

The variety of ideas and designs of which the entire range is comprised offers a veritable treasure trove from which to make interesting selections. The individual pieces reflect character and charm in every detail and dimension.

Included in this vast array of craftsman's skill are desks, bookcases, tables of every description—card, console, coffee, tea, telephone, drop leaf and end tables—cellarettes, smoking cabinets, sewing tables, fern pedestals,



MISS MARY DOHERTY
Debutante daughter of the Rev. G. F. B. Doherty and Mrs. Doherty, Toronto.
—Photo by Kennedy.

book racks and numerous other items. The line is simply overflowing with delightful gift suggestions or odd pieces that admirably fit those vacant corners that exist in most homes. McLagan-built occasional pieces are displayed by representative furniture stores throughout Canada.

Travellers

Miss Gladys Wrigley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Wrigley, of Vancouver, has returned after spending the past six months travelling in England and on the Continent with her parents. Mr. Wrigley was Vancouver's Board of Trade delegate to the congress of Chambers of Commerce held during the summer in Great Britain.

Mrs. C. B. Waagen has returned to Ottawa from Montreal, where she has been visiting her mother, Lady Hickson, for a week.

Hon. Narcisse Perroteau, former Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec, has returned to Montreal after a short stay in Quebec.

Guests who recently registered at the Log Lodge, Lucerne-in-Quebec, are: Mr. M. F. MacFarlane and party, Mr. A. A. Goodchild, Mr. J. K. Savage and party, Mr. R. H. Balfour and party, Mr. Hugh McKay, Mrs. D. H. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hodge, all of Montreal.

Miss Edith Manning and Miss D. Macdonald, who have been studying art abroad, have returned to Toronto.

Judge and Mrs. Camille Pouliot, who have been occupying their cottage at the Island of Orleans, for the past few months, are back in Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas de Pencier, of Toronto, were in Montreal, the guests of Mrs. A. C. Teller, for the christening of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Malcolm's son.

Senator and Mrs. H. S. Beland, who were in Ottawa for the past ten days, are spending some time in Quebec.

Mrs. Ross Strang, who was in Montreal for a short stay has returned to Quebec.

Brig.-General W. B. M. King, in command of military district No. 4, with

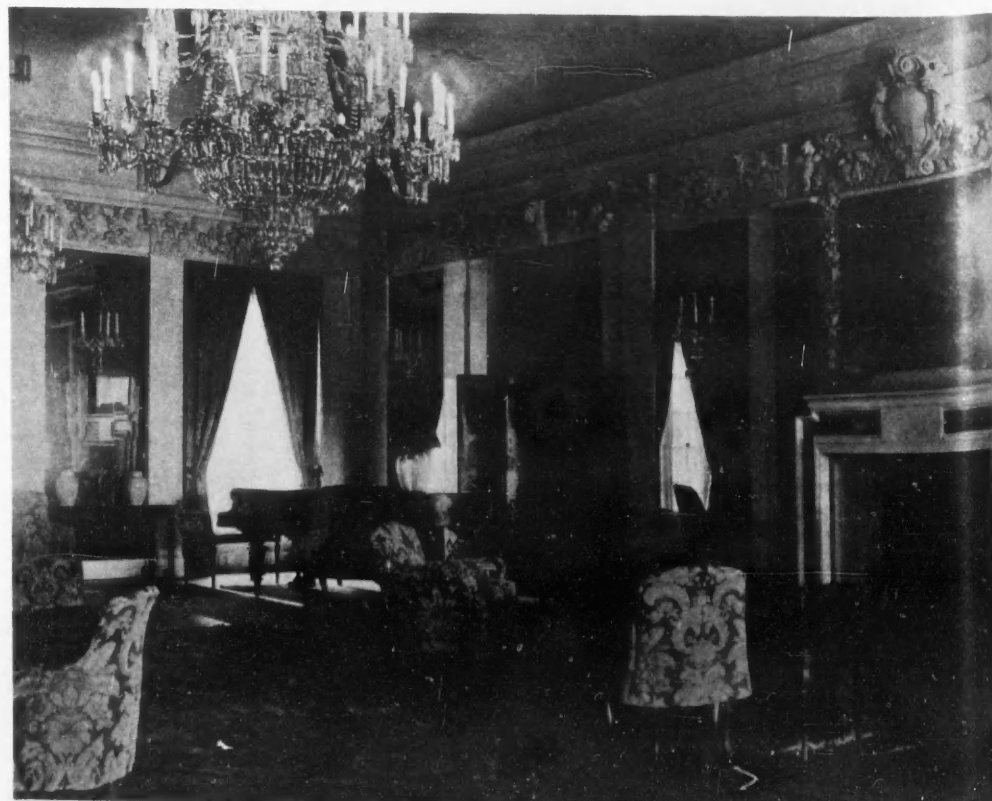


MISS CLARA MALINS
Daughter of Mrs. Malins and the late Arthur Malins, of Vancouver, and granddaughter of the late Sir Edward Malins, of Birmingham, England, whose engagement is announced to Mr. Thomas Randle Lunt, D.S.O., M.C., of Edgbaston, Birmingham.

utes on end, and the lovely St. Lawrence singers, four attractive young ladies who harmonize most sweetly.

Furniture

APPRECIATING the trend for occasional pieces in modern homes, the McLagan Furniture Co., Limited,



INSIDE THE NEW BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON
A view of the ballroom of the new British Embassy in Washington.

—Wide World Photo.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA

October 25th, 1930.

To Wage Earners,
Everywhere in Canada.

Don't be Penny Wise Pound Foolish!

Has it ever occurred to you that bargains, even honest-to-goodness bargains, are not always an unmixed blessing?

Of course many so called bargains are not real bargains at all. Like the rosy apple that is rotten at the core, they appear to be something that they are not. A bargain is only a real bargain when it is offered you at a price less than what the article is really worth.

Due to causes that predicate a loss to some Canadian producer, real bargains are sometimes available to you. And when they are, and you need the articles offered, you would be foolish not to take full advantage of them. For if you don't, someone else will! Meanwhile anyone buying them is doing the Canadian producer a good turn by helping him to dispose of merchandise that, for one reason or another, he is compelled to convert into immediate money.

But when the subject of the bargain is a foreign-made article, the whole situation takes on a different aspect.

Like as not the foreign producer, whom you would be helping out of a jam if you purchased his bargain, has a production cost that is far below the Canadian cost of producing the same article. And if you were to institute enquiries with a view to finding out why his production cost was so much lower, like as not you would find it was because he was paying his employees rates of wages that were away below the scale paid for similar work in this country.

In that event, it would be reasonably safe to assume that a much lower standard of living prevails among the workers in his country than prevails here. Possibly he requires his employees to work longer hours than is customary in Canada. Possibly the laws of his country are not as strict as they are here regarding the employment of child labour. Possibly he is not taxed, as Canadian manufacturers are taxed, to ensure compensation on a reasonable scale being paid his workmen who suffer injury in the course of their employment. Possibly he is not required to maintain his factory at anything like as high standards of ventilation, of sanitation, of heating, of lighting, of protection against fire and accident, as are in force in Canada.

In all these matters—hours of labour, rates of wages, standards of living, factory inspection, social legislation and industrial betterment work—Canada is much more advanced than most of the nations that make products similar to hers. The result is that Canadian wage earners are more fortunately circumstanced in almost every way, than are the wage earners in most other countries. Obviously they can only hope to retain those advantages as long as their employers, the manufacturers of Canada, are able to overcome in the domestic market the competition of foreign-made goods that are produced under longer working hours, lower wage scales, and lower standards of living. For should the time ever come when they can no longer compete, either their Canadian employees must agree to wage reductions and the loss of decent living conditions, or the manufacturers themselves must close up shop.

You can see therefore what serious trouble these bargains in foreign-made goods may cause you—what serious trouble any foreign-made goods may cause you whether they be bargains or not—if you allow yourself to be persuaded into buying them. Should you say there is nothing harmful in buying them once in a while, you will probably see nothing harmful in buying them every chance you get. And if you buy them every chance you get, you cannot blame others for doing the same thing. Once everybody in Canada starts doing it, you know what will happen!

So for the sake of a small immediate saving or merely to satisfy a passing whim, why run the risk of setting in train a movement that in a few years might easily prove your undoing! Wouldn't it be far better for you, and your family, and all your friends, to stand fast by the policy of buying "Produced-in-Canada," as the surest means of protecting Canadian rates of wages and Canadian standards of living?

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. Stevens
Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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12-day all-expense cruises \$125 and up — S. S. MUNAROO, from New York, Nov. 7 and every 2 weeks thereafter. The ship your hotel. 2 days in Nassau—2½ days in Havana with two sightseeing trips—2 days in Miami. Write for Booklet Q-2.

NASSAU \$125 and up—6 days at Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau (American plan) and steamer round trip between New York and Nassau. Write for Booklet Q-4.

BERMUDA Fortnightly to Bermuda, weekly after December 19th. 21,000-ton Munson Steamers...Bermuda round trip. \$70 and up—all-expense tours arranged...cool, airy, outside, amidship rooms, mostly with beds. Excellent cuisine and service. Write for Booklet Q-1.

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FEEL MEAN?

DON'T be helpless when you suddenly get a headache. Reach in your pocket for immediate relief. If you haven't any Aspirin with you, get some at the first drugstore you come to. Take a tablet or two and be rid of the pain. Take promptly. Nothing is gained by waiting to see if the pain will leave of its own accord. It may grow worse! Meantime, you are suffering when there isn't any need.

There are many times when Aspirin will "save the day". It will always ease a throbbing head. Quiet a grumbling tooth. Relieve the nagging pain of neuralgia or neuritis. Check a cold. Even rheumatism has lost its terrors for those who have learned to depend on these tablets.

Keep Aspirin tablets handy. At home, and in the office. Carry the pocket tin as insurance against colds. Gargle with Aspirin at the first sign of sore throat, and reduce the infection. Look for the name Aspirin on the package—and the word Genuine in red. Aspirin does not depress the heart. Sold at all drugstores.



ASPIRIN
TRADE MARK REG.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Dates

Mrs. Duncan Coulson, of Toronto, is entertaining at a luncheon at the Hunt Club on November 13th in honour of Miss Eleanor Lyle, the debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Lyle.

Mr. C. W. Bell, M.P., and Mrs. Bell, of Hamilton, are giving a coming-out dance for their daughter, Beatrice, on November 7th at the Golf and Country Club, Hamilton.

Mrs. Gordon Taylor, of Toronto, is entertaining at a tea on Thursday, November 20th, for her debutante daughter, Barbara.

The Junior League of Montreal is giving a Ball at the Mount Royal Hotel on November 21st. Miss Betty Molson is Chairman of the Committee which includes Mrs. Murray Vaughan, Mrs. John Webster, Miss Isobel Somerville, Miss Eileen Eaters, Miss Helen Ritchie and Miss Marjorie Currie.

Mr. and Mrs. James Suydam, of Toronto, are entertaining at a dance at the Royal York Hotel on November 10th, in honour of their debutante daughter, Leone.

Mrs. G. F. B. Doherty, of Toronto, is entertaining at a tea on November 5th for her debutante daughter, Mary.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Brunke, of Toronto, are entertaining at an At Home on Saturday, November 1st, in honour of their debutante daughter, Elizabeth.

The officers of the London Garrison are giving their annual Garrison Ball in the Armoures, London, on November 14th. Brig-General C. J. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., V.D., and Mrs. Armstrong, and Lt-Colonel W. H. Kippen, D.S.O., M.C., and Mrs. Kippen will receive the guests.

Mrs. Stitt, of Hamilton, is entertaining at a dance on December 26th, at the Royal Connaught Hotel, in honour of her debutante daughter, Holly.

The first dinner-dance of the Toronto Eglinton Hunt Club is being held tonight, Saturday, November 1st.

Mrs. T. H. McWilliam, of Montreal, is entertaining at a tea at the Ritz-Carlton on November 5th for her debutante daughter, Eloise.

Mrs. H. V. Shaw, of Montreal, is giving a coming-out tea for her daughter, Wilhelmina, on November 3rd at the Winter Club.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunt, of Toronto, are giving a not-out dance for Miss Enid Hunt and Mr. Reginald Hunt on November 7th at the Eglinton Hunt Club.

Engagements

Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm D. Barclay, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Isabel Marian, granddaughter of the late Rev. James Barclay, D.D., to Mr. Curzon Dobell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Clive Dobell and grandson of the late Henry Dobell, of Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Edna Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Bogart, of Ottawa, to Reginald Havelock, son of Mrs. D'Este, The marriage will take place early in November in Ottawa.

Mrs. J. L. de Costa, of Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Carlotta, to Mr. Rhea Langevin, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Z. Langevin.

Weddings

The marriage of Gabrielle, daughter of Major-General Sir Eugene Fiset and Lady Fiset of Rimouski, to Mr. James Ross, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Theodore Ross, The Highlands, St. Louis Road, Quebec, will take place very quietly at Rimouski on November 6th.

The marriage of Mr. Allan Martin Delamere, son of Lt-Colonel T. G. Delamere and the late Mrs. Delamere, and grandson of the late Lt-Colonel J. M. Delamere, of Toronto, to Miss Patricia Evelyn Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Jackson, of Kenora, took place in Kenora on October 29th.

The marriage of Eleanor Augusta, youngest daughter of Lt-Colonel Mostyn E. B. Cutcliffe and Mrs. Cutcliffe, of Brantford, to Mr. Joseph Johnson Brook, son of Mrs. Brook and the late Mr. Frederick T. Brook, of Simcoe, took place in Grace Church, Brantford, on October 11th.

The marriage of Mary Kathleen (Mollie), only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman M. Marples of Invermere, to James Alfred Laird, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Laird, of Westlake Ranch, Invermere, took place at Christ Church, Invermere, on October 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Ernst Baker, of Ottawa, have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Lillian Althea, to Mr. Edward Mickie Woolcombe, son of the Rev. Dr. G. P. and Mrs. Woolcombe, of Ashbury College, to take place on Saturday, November 8th, at half past two o'clock in Christ Church Cathedral, the reception afterwards to be held at their home, 65 Wilton Crescent.



MISS JEAN BURNS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Burns and granddaughter of the late Colonel John Macpherson, of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.



MISS FRANCES BAINES
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Baines, of Toronto.
Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

The marriage took place in Tokyo, Japan, on October 9th, of Beatrice, youngest daughter of Mrs. E. H. Carter of Montreal, to Mr. Frederick H. Davies, only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Davies, of Southampton, England. The bride's attendant was Miss Edith Tilley, daughter of the British Ambassador and Lady Tilley, and the Hon. Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to Japan, gave the bride away. A reception followed at the Canadian Legation.

The marriage took place in Vancouver, of Vera, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Calland, Vancouver, to Mr. Ernst Holton Smeeth, fourth son of Mr. James Watson Smeeth, The Sycamores, Ben Rhydding, Yorkshire, England. Mrs. Stuart Turkington, a niece of Sir Frank and Lady Barnard, was matron of honour. The wedding reception at the bride's home, "Edgewood," was one of the smartest October events.

The marriage of Miss Betty Cowan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Cowan, of Vancouver, to Mr. Michael Graham Kinlock, of Black Pines, B.C., took place in Vancouver on October 25th.



MISS MORNA PETERS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Peters of Ottawa.
—Photograph by Powis.

Travellers

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. MacDougall and their family, who have been at the Ritz-Carlton since their return from Murray Bay, have moved to their new residence at 3459 Drummond street, Montreal.

Hon. E. A. Dunlop, of Pembroke, has been staying at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bridgen, of Toronto, returned last week-end by the *Duchess of Bedford* after spending the summer abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. James MacLaren, who have been the guests of the former's mother, Mrs. David MacLaren, and also their son-in-law and daughter, Colonel and Mrs. Fraser Hadley, of Ottawa, have returned to Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Pearson, of Atlanta, Ga., have been guests of their daughter, Mrs. B. S. Mackenzie, in Ottawa.

Senator D. O. L'Esperance, who was in Montreal for a few days, is back in Quebec.

The Misses Kathleen and Elizabeth Doolittle, of Hamilton, who have been abroad for some months, have returned to Canada and have taken an apartment in Toronto for the winter.

Miss Helen Richardson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Richardson, of Russell Hill Rd., Toronto, has returned to Paris after visiting in Germany, and will spend the winter there.

Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Lacroix, Saint Anne street, Quebec, sailed by the *Ascania* for France.

Mr. and Mrs. James Graham Lewis have returned to Montreal from their country residence at Senneville.

Mrs. W. I. Bishop has returned to Montreal after closing her summer residence at Lake Memphremagog.

Mrs. J. N. Warminton, who was away all summer, has returned to Montreal and has taken up her residence at the Sherbrooke for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Baillie, of Montreal, are expected home shortly from abroad. Their daughter, Miss Mary Baillie, is remaining at school in Paris.

Mrs. Frank Coste, of Toronto, has been in Vancouver, the guest of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Max Inglis.

Miss A. M. Russel, of Toronto, sailed for England by the *S.S. Ascania*, on October 17th.

Mrs. Greene, wife of His Honor, Judge Greene, of Medicine Hat, is the guest of her daughter, Miss G. Ina Greene, at 291 Davenport Road, Toronto.

Mr. H. B. Morphy, former member of Parliament, Mrs. Morphy and their daughter, Miss Marie Morphy, have been in Ottawa for a short visit and are staying at the Roxborough.

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Because the flavor of AYLMEER peaches is uniformly delicious—because they are grown in Canada's finest peach orchards and carefully selected for their unvarying size and sun-ripened flavor—because of the many different ways in which they make a variety of desserts more enjoyable—these are just a few of the reasons why so many Canadian women always specify AYLMEER brand in preference to any other. Ask your grocer.

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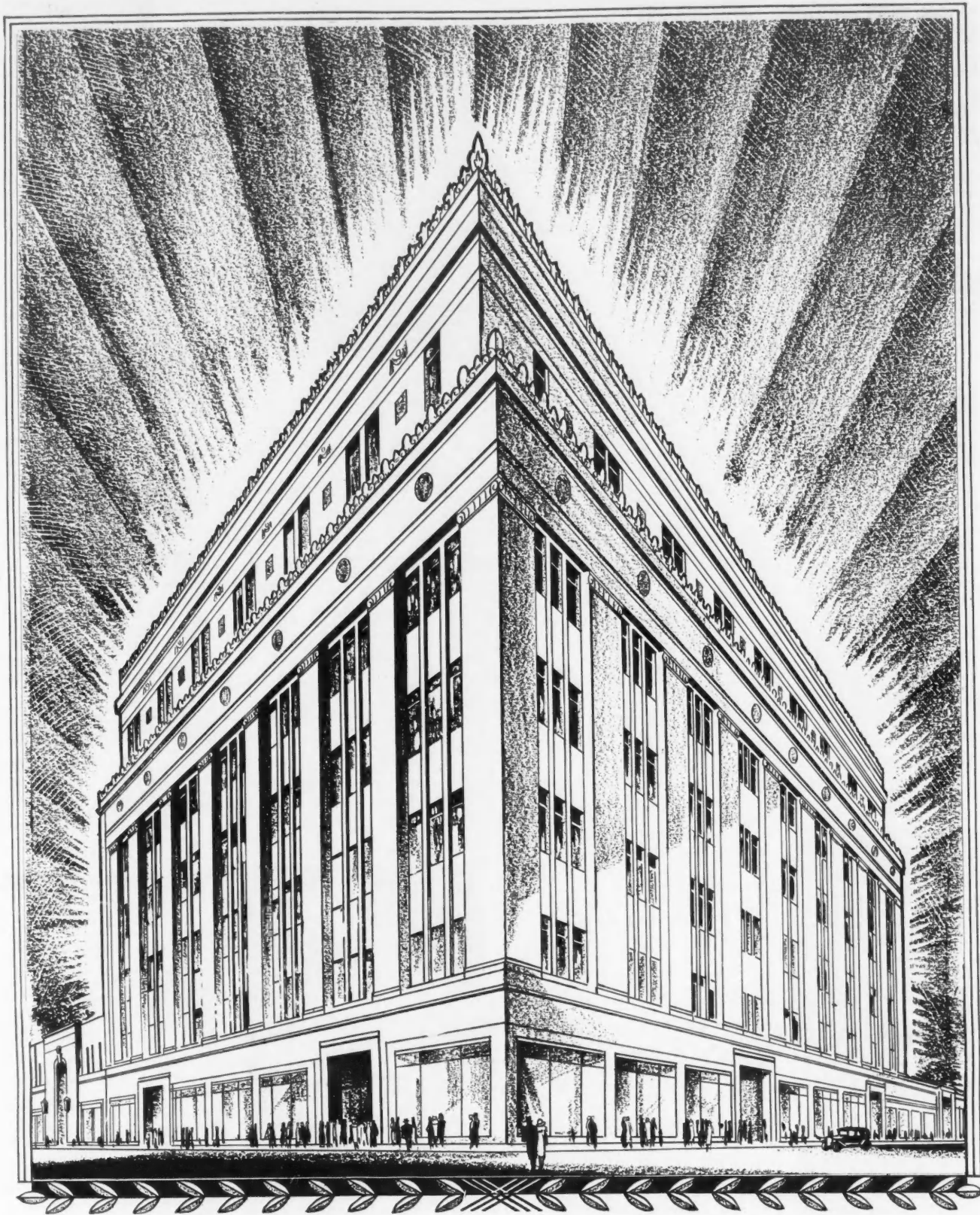
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The Fine Arts Galleries

ARE you an aesthetic soul? Come and enjoy the Fine Arts Galleries. There's a notable Vermeer you should see, and a collection of landscapes of the realistic school by Iwan Choultse, court painter to Czar Nicholas II. The smaller Galleries have a three-woman show by those well-known Associates of the Royal Canadian Academy, Mary Wrinch Reid, Clara Hagarty and Marion Long

Furnished Houses—Period Rooms

Are you keen on interior decoration? Thrift House will show you how to spin out a limited sum with charming results. The "Ideal Ontario Home" will quicken your interest in the products of your native land. All its furniture and furnishings were made in Canada. The Panelled Rooms on the Fifth Floor are the finest of their kind on this continent, we believe—copied from apartments in historic old houses and palaces of England and France. Very inspiring to amateur and professional decorator

The Convenience of the Departments

The Eastern court yard where the Oriental rugs are shown, the convenient little shops for chintz, taffeta, etc., the individual rooms for wall-papers, the mezzanine for electric light fixtures, the shops for china and linens, the Radio and Steinway Piano shops—you'll be delighted with the convenience and attractiveness of them

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Safety for
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TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 8, 1930

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

CANADA NEEDS SHIPS

Opening of Welland Canal Should Stimulate Neglected Industry

By P. F. CRONIN

IN THE short history of inland shipping presented in the Canada Year Book the upward curve of the business is placed in the far back 1845-50 period. In that period, it is said, profit was made by carrying American goods. The Year Book adds, "The period from 1850 to the present has witnessed a proportionate decline in the inland shipping."

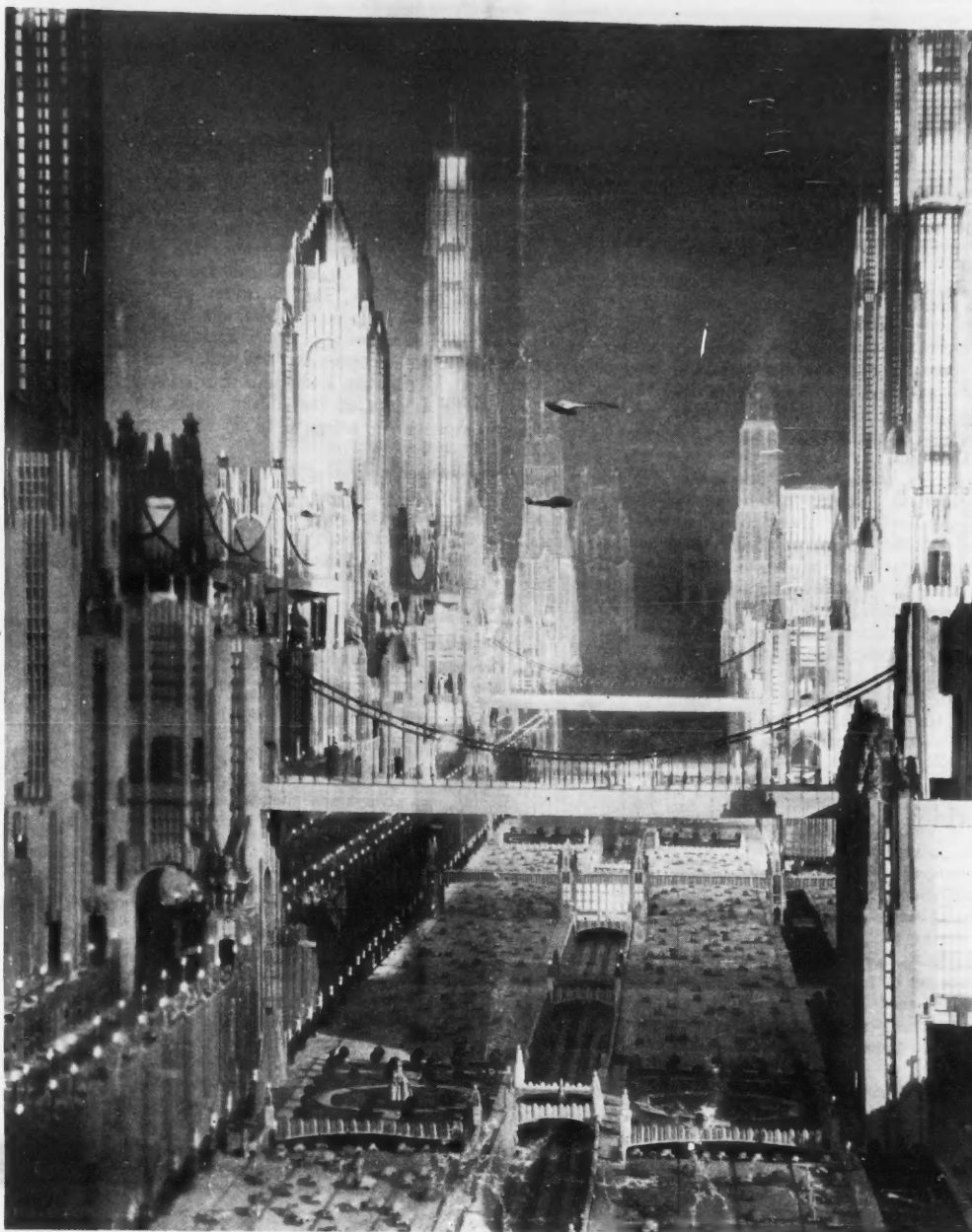
It in the last half of the 19th century there was but little traffic originating in the Canadian West, such a statement cannot apply to present conditions. There is, therefore, no room for the suggestion that decline of Canada's inland shipping has resulted solely from the loss of American trade or from the completion of railways. The contrast of Canadian with United States and world conditions of recent years suggests other conclusions. The fact, however, is plain to everyone that ship building as a Canadian industry has never been allowed to feel the benefit of the protective principle. That was not required in the days of wooden ships, but it is absolutely essential to the building of a modern merchant marine.

Canada has gone along, as the Year Book seems to say, believing in a 19th century shipping tradition, that the business in Canadian inland waters depended upon American trade, without any definite outlook of our own. Vast sums have been spent upon the canal system from the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence, but actual ship building to meet the demands of modern competition has come to be regarded as a Canadian industry that has not established its claim to government aid of adequate measure. Though Canadian yards have turned out big vessels suitable for the trade of the upper lakes, the rule rather than the exception is to purchase ships in Britain and replace tonnage from discarded types of the United States merchant marine. At the present moment the whole subject is crying aloud for national attention.

The new Welland Canal will become available for the coming spring business. The competition of more economical and efficient vessels will be keener than ever. The United States Shipping Board has announced a forward looking ship building programme, which implies replacement of less efficient tonnage. The British yards are contributing types of modernized ships. In the current year the Belfast yards show the largest increase since 1919. But what is the record of Canada? In 1920 the tonnage built was 164,074. In 1928 it had steadily fallen to 12,904. In 1929 it had picked up to 49,798. But the entire story of the ten-year period is a disheartening one. Canada's registered tonnage in 1919 was 102,883 and in 1929 155,972. The figures show very plainly what shipping companies are doing, purchasing abroad and bringing over old United States built ships; also—for the whole truth may as well be told—sending their bottoms for repairs to American yards.

Perhaps Canadian industry in any of its departments does not show a more promising line for business revival than the construction of our own merchant marine. Every phase of industrial development, from mining the raw materials to the wages of the sailors, would respond to measures of aid and interest in its behalf. Canada cannot easily forget that it is the country of great Nova Scotian and St. Lawrence shipbuilders and sailors of the old school; it is also the home of the pioneers in navigation

(Continued on Page 33)



AN AVENUE IN THE CITY OF TOMORROW

Here is a conception of how the metropolis of the future may appear, with its various traffic levels, modernistic skyscrapers and airplane and dirigible landings. With our Canadian cities changing so rapidly as construction of new buildings proceeds it is not difficult to imagine that some of our finest avenues may possibly resemble the above in the days to come. Torontonians and others will, of course, immediately think of University Avenue, already becoming one of the finest thoroughfares in the Dominion.

—Wide World Photo.

WHEAT "FACTORIES" NEXT?

Striking Changes in Progress in Grain Production Methods
—The 100,000-Acre Farms of the Future

By F. C. Pickwell

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg bureau

SEVERAL months ago the writer made passing reference to the evolutionary changes taking place in western prairie agricultural conditions, and predicted corporation farming as a logical possibility. This was considered rather a reckless stretch of the imagination by many readers at the time. Subsequent events, however, reveal that it was anything but fantastic. Expert authorities have since come to practically the same conclusion, after studying the cause and effects of modern problems which have created so much public attention during the last few months.

The collapse of organized agrarian theories that grain prices could be controlled, was not so much responsible, as the urgent necessity of reducing production costs in a highly competitive market—plus a new mechanized area. Evolution promises to play a cruel prank on the western farmer politicians, whose chief oratorical outbursts for many years have been aimed at the same corporation ideas which are now beginning to shadow their own trails.

Distinguished farm economists and engineers, representing four middle west grain states and the prairie provinces, met in conference at Regina recently to adjudicate on the present situation and prospective developments. They had inevitable visions of 100,000 acre farms, or huge "wheat factories", as a logical growth of the grain industry on the western plains. They agreed that research work must be intensified more and more in the direction of reducing costs of production, and adjusting a mechanical age to modern agrarian needs. The enormous effects of mechanization were appreciated.

The experts felt that only by adopting the strictest management, and applying newer methods on a larger scale, could western grain growers market their products profitably—at the low prices which seem liable to prevail more or less indefinitely. That is one of the sanest and most practicable realizations which have come out of the west for some time.

This significant change in prairie grain farming has been quietly edging its way in during the last two years, through the increasing use of giant machines, known as "combines". Between nine and ten thousand were in operation during last summer in the three provinces—and they have just nicely got started. The effect has been both amazing and revolutionary, and has changed the whole complexion of harvesting operations, and problems—one of which has always been labor.

The west had a good average crop this year, but it

was handled without any harvesters' excursions from East or West,—events which were featured every season up to 1928, when several thousands were even brought from the old country. That remarkable chapter in rapidly changing rural conditions may not have impressed itself specifically on the public imagination, but the truth is that the last two years have witnessed the beginning of a new epoch. The very foundation of western farming has been changed, while glib-tongued theorists carried on a hopeless and tragic oratorical contest on how to control the world price of grain.

An intelligent conception may best be secured by pointing out that the combine, operated at most by two or three people, can now accomplish as much in a few days as twelve or fifteen men could in as many weeks under the old system—of self-binders, stookers, expensive threshing gangs, and so on. It is not too extreme an assumption to claim that one man, with use of tractor and combine, and assistance of hired help in harvest time, can handle 640 acres. Cases have been quoted where a farmer has sown 320 acres of wheat, cultivated his summer fallow, harvested the crop, hauled 10,000 bushels of wheat to the elevator, and performed every operation without an hour's extra help. This does not offer much encouragement to those trying to solve the unemployment situation, or even curb production in a market of surpluses.

Look at it from another point of view. The modern large combine is capable of reaping and threshing in a single operation something like an acre in every seven and one-half minutes. On a basis of thirty bushels to the acre this outfit could harvest 2,400 bushels of wheat in ten hours. Agrarian mathematicians might figure out how long such an operation would have taken the original pioneers; or even more recent farmers with self-binders, stookers and seasonal help. The new machine era in connection with grain-growing has already transformed agricultural conditions on the prairies to an amazing extent. What may be accomplished within the next few years can safely be left to any well-balanced imagination.

The combine and tractor cost from \$2,600 to \$4,100, depending on size, and with proper care should last several years. Under the old system harvesting costs, including labor and twine, ranged from twenty to twenty-eight cents per bushel. The new method has reduced these same overhead charges to approximately five and seven cents per bushel. The machine may also be operated by relays all

(Continued on Page 31)



CURRENT business conditions provide sound reason for optimism in at least one regard; they are giving us the best possible foundation on which to build the new prosperity. During the past year over-production and over-expansion have brought about their own cure; business has set its house in order and is today in an infinitely sounder position from which to move forward than a year ago when confidence was too buoyant.

THAT sounds, I admit, like just another of the more-or-less meaningless assertions that are being hurled at the public in the current "keep-your-courage-up" campaign, but really it's a consideration of the utmost importance, especially because it's absolutely true. It means that the coming upswing in business will be steady and sure, based on solid constructive factors the force of which cannot be denied.

TRUE, the continued decline in certain commodity prices is a present deterrent to business recovery, but the pace of the decline has been slowing down for many weeks and there is real evidence that recession will shortly be arrested. When this occurs and the fact is recognized it should be reflected in an almost immediate pick-up in business, due to the widespread need to replenish supplies of commodities and the desire to take advantage of bottom prices, the increase in production of these commodities that will inevitably follow, the consequent increase in wage disbursements and in public purchasing power.

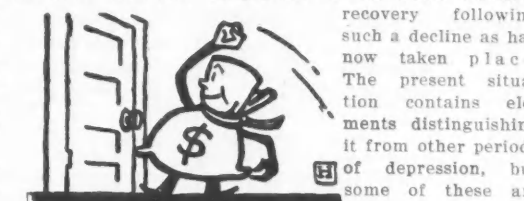


THE length of time since the business recession began—now about fifteen months—means that there is a great deal of purchasing to be done, both by industry and the public generally, as soon as circumstances are deemed to warrant it. The money thus put into circulation will find its way into every channel of trade, and business morale, now so low, will quickly strengthen.

ALL this does not mean that I think business recovery is imminent. I do not think so, as regular readers of this column must be aware, but I do believe that it is by no means so far away as many pessimistic commentators are suggesting. The point, to my mind, for prospective purchasers of securities to keep in mind is that the business stage is set for recovery and that improvement in business, as soon as it is reasonably clearly foreshadowed, will inevitably find reflection in improvement in security prices.

FURTHERMORE, the fact should not be overlooked that current low quotations for many securities are discounting not only the existing state of business but also such unfavorable near-term developments as may be seen before business recovery is apparent. As yet they are not discounting—and this is the important consideration—the upswing from present business levels which seems certain to come before very long.

JUST how long we shall have to wait for recovery no one knows. It may be a few weeks or many months. In this connection the Harvard Economic Society, in its current letter says that "Only a great war or a threat to the soundness of the domestic financial structure has in the past been able to prevent or cut short business recovery following such a decline as has now taken place. The present situation contains elements distinguishing it from other periods of depression, but some of these are more favorable than at this state in past cycles, and there is nothing to justify the view that no upturn is in sight. In fact, a downward movement as large as the present usually ends abruptly, the stoppage of the decline in business volumes (seasonally adjusted) being followed at once by increases, so that the lowest month has characteristically appeared as a 'pocket' month. A further sharp drop, should it occur, would not imply postponement of recovery, but would indicate, on the contrary, an early upturn."



WHILE an early upturn would be very nice, long-pull investors need not worry very much as to whether the upturn comes early or later. If their fancy turns to common stocks, let them make a careful selection (I gave a list of stocks which I consider attractive in this column two weeks ago), purchase them outright, not on margin, and put them away for the present in the hope and expectation of eventually obtaining a very satisfactory profit and of enjoying a reasonable income therefrom in the meantime. In so doing, they can hardly make a mistake, under present conditions. True, they may shortly see their selections selling slightly below the prices they paid, but that's a possibility they must be prepared to ignore. The point is that they may pay higher rather than lower prices if they wait to purchase.

THE common stocks named in this column two weeks ago are all selling "ex-optimism" and in every case the dividend seems to be well protected, so that even in a market which looks primarily to income, purchasers of these issues appear to be in a favorable position to benefit from long-pull price appreciation.

Turning Depression
Into Prosperity!

A SKIPPER of a ship doesn't sail his vessel through a storm in the same fashion as over a smooth sea.

Neither, if he is wise, does the President of a company stick to the same tactics when the business barometer is falling as he does when money is rolling in. "Depression periods" need new methods, and if the methods are soundly applied "depression" soon becomes prosperity.

To Harry W. Hunt, President of Hunt's, Limited, which operates a chain of thirty tea rooms and candy shops in Ontario, a change in the business cycle is no new thing. He piloted his steadily growing business through the dark days of 1907, of 1913-14 and of 1921. And today, that same business, bigger than ever, has forged steadily ahead in 1930. Not only are sales of Hunt's, Limited, to date well ahead of last year, but the company is in such a strong position that it has announced it will pay a bonus to its shareholders in December, in addition to the regular distribution on its securities.

The secret of such success, based on experience, is the tightening up of the efficiency of every unit of the business, coupled with a system of reports which enables the executive to know instantly the business situation both in general and in detail.

"Instead of relying on our usual monthly reports," Mr. Hunt told SATURDAY NIGHT, "we get them weekly. Instead of just 'bucking up' our sales department, we do the same for every part of our organization. We don't cut our advertising; we spend more. We adapt our merchandising to provide goods that people will buy. We have been through depressions before and we don't sit around waiting; we go after business."

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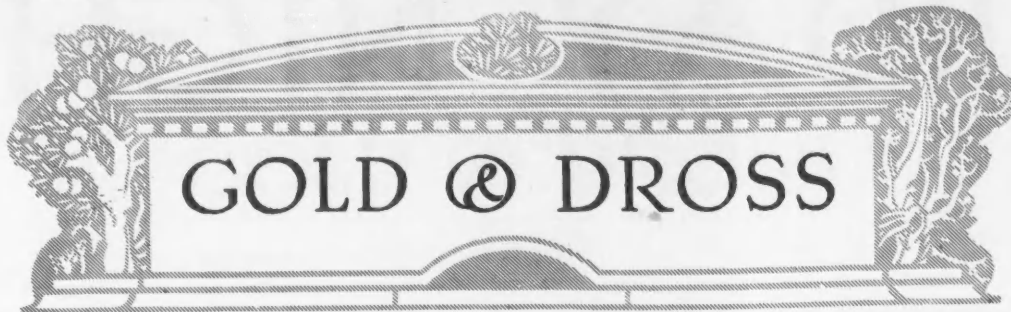
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GOLD & DROSS

CORRUGATED CATTLE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Do you know anything of the Anglo-Canadian Seed Oil Products Limited of Thorold, Ontario? I have been given an opportunity to buy stock in the company. The preferred stock is being sold at \$10 per share, and a bonus of one common share of no par value is given with each 2 shares of preferred purchased. The president of the company is Mr. Thomas Walsh, who I believe has had a good deal of experience in this line of business, which is the manufacture of vegetable seed oils and the by-products. Can you tell me anything about Mr. Walsh and whether or not you think this would be a good investment?

—S. F., Toronto, Ont.

I would advise you to decline the opportunity. Apparently this is the same Mr. Thomas Walsh that some four years ago promoted the Corrugated Cattle Cake and Cotton Seed Oil Company. This company was also to manufacture vegetable seed oils and had the same capitalization as the Anglo-Canadian Oil Products Limited, namely: 8,000 shares of preferred stock of \$10 par value and 20,000 common shares of no par value.

After a certain amount of stock of the Corrugated Cattle Cake and Cotton Seed Oil Company had been sold to the public the company faded out of the picture, and nothing more was heard of it. Those who purchased shares not only lost their money, but also jobs which they had been promised with the company when the proposed factory should start operating. In one case, the head of a family mortgaged his home in order to invest \$100 in the concern on the promise of a job. But, as already indicated, the job was not forthcoming and his "investment" proved no more substantial.

The literature of the Anglo-Canadian Seed Oil Products Limited is very reminiscent of that of the Corrugated Cattle Cake & Cotton Seed Oil Company Limited. Its writer has the same optimism as to probable profits, and the same confidence as to the extent of the demand for the company's products, as well as a similar array of figures that somehow fail to be very convincing.

A point of especial interest to shareholders in the statutory information furnished by Anglo-Canadian Seed Oil Products Limited is the revelation that 12,000 of the total of 20,000 common shares of the company are to be issued, or have been issued, to President Thomas Walsh in exchange for a "complete set of formulas for the manufacture of various vegetable seed oils and meal." Presumably these are the formulae which were once the basis of the Corrugated Cattle Cake and Cotton Seed Oil promotion, of sad memory.

The holding of these 12,000 common shares by Mr. Walsh means, of course, that control of the company will be solely in his hands and not in those of the people who purchase the preferred shares and thus furnish apparently 100% of the cash capital of the company.

The proposition of Anglo-Canadian Seed Oil Products Limited completely fails to attract me.

GOOD NEWS FROM NORANDA

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a holder of Noranda I have read with a lot of attention your comments on this stock and the chance of cutting or eliminating dividend. Is there anything new to say of it? I have the stock at much higher prices and I suppose that everyone has.

—R. McK., Windsor, Ont.

There is nothing new to be said about the chance of scaling down or entirely eliminating Noranda's dividend. The possibility remains. Copper price is not improving. Quotations as this is written are lower than ten cents in London. American producers have sold ahead at ten cents for several months and although they have curtailed production Africa has not followed suit, so that world production is away ahead of world consumption. There is not in sight at the moment the general revival of industrial activity which would permit of taking up of slack in copper stocks.

Something new has developed at the mine and it may be quite important. First lateral work on the 1,500 foot level has intersected what appears to be a new orebody, with latest reported assays running 11% copper and 15% in gold. This, in ordinary times, would be exciting news. A good width, with length increasing each day, lends color to the hope that a large orebody will be outlined. In this connection it should be observed that there is plenty of room for horizontal extension. The 1,500 foot level is the deepest in the mine and above it the first productive level is on the 975 foot horizon. This is worth watching.

DON'T SELL ABITIBI BONDS

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have a fair proportion of my investment funds in the First Mortgage Bonds of Abitibi. I have been worried about this company for some time, with what I hear about the newsprint business being upset. Recently I was very much shocked to find out from a broker that the bonds were now quoted at around 73 and that they had been as low as 68. I certainly can't afford to take chances with my money, so do you think the situation is so bad that I should sell these bonds now?

—J. S. P., Toronto, Ont.

I certainly do not. Don't let anybody persuade you to throw your Abitibi bonds overboard, as I feel certain that you would regret such a course very much, in the future. As a matter of fact—although I wouldn't advise you to increase your holdings if they are considerable—I consider these first mortgage bonds to be an attractive buy just now.

It is perfectly true that the newsprint situation in Canada has been having a troublesome period recently and undoubtedly a sentiment has arisen that possible new alignments of interests might not be favorable to Abitibi. As a reflection of this feeling, both the preferred and common stocks of Abitibi have been driven to new lows of around 36 and 9 respectively.

To me it is inconceivable that a company of the size and calibre of Abitibi could get into a position where its first mortgage bonds would be endangered, either as to interest or principal, even admitting that the future of newsprint companies does not appear currently to be any too bright. The situation is bound to clear up ultimately and you should remember that Abitibi is not only a low-cost producer but is one of the largest newsprint companies in the world.

As to earnings, the company for the year ended December 31, 1929, earned its fixed charges 2.61 times as against 1.89 times in the preceding year. After bond interest per share earnings on the combined preferred stock amount-

ed to \$11.46 and on the common, \$1.97. Admittedly business has not been so good in 1930, but it was recently stated that the company had not lost any important contracts and that falling off was due entirely to reduced requirements from customers. It hardly seems likely, in view of these figures, that the interest on the first mortgage bonds is any way in danger.

Abitibi's last balance sheet showed total assets of over \$177,000,000, of which more than \$17,000,000 were current assets, against which the first mortgage bond issue is \$50,000,000. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on all the company's fixed property, assignment of all the company's timber licenses and leases, and all water power rights and concessions owned or to be acquired, and in addition by pledge of the entire issues of first mortgage bonds and entire capital stock of the Manitoba, Ste. Anne and Murray Bay companies. With such a lien and with assets so far in excess of the amount of the Abitibi bonds, it would seem that the security was adequate, to say the very least.

My belief is that you need not worry over recent quotations for these bonds. I think that they reflect both market nervousness and exaggerated view of the newsprint difficulties. Canada isn't going out of the newsprint business for many years to come, and I think that you will find Abitibi getting its fair share of whatever is going.

ALCOHOL COMMON UNATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I note in the papers that Canadian Industrial Alcohol earnings are improving and I note also in the quotation pages that the stock can be bought now at around \$2.50 per share. What do you think of an investment in this?

—G. M., Montreal, Que.

You mean speculation, of course, not investment. Canadian Industrial Alcohol was always speculative, even in its best looking days, and now is extremely so—a good deal too speculative, in fact for my taste. Why pick an issue like this when so many comparatively strong securities are available at near-bargain-counter prices? Possibly you are attracted by the low price of the stock and the thought that quotations have only to jump a couple of points or so to give you a 100% appreciation in market value. That certainly is alluring, but I might point out that that is a dangerous basis on which to buy stock.

While, of course, the financial statement has not yet been issued, there is no doubt that the company's earnings suffered a very sharp decline in the fiscal year which ended on September 30th. I understand that earnings for the period may prove to be only around 25% of those for the previous twelve months, when profits after deduction of administration expenses and provision for depreciation and income taxes amounted to just over \$2,000,000. This figure compared with around \$3,100,000 earned in the year ending September 30th, 1928. I hear that the corresponding figures for the twelve months which ended with September 30th last may be as low as \$500,000. If this is so, there would obviously be no possibility of a resumption of dividends for a considerable time to come. During each of the past two years, around \$1,600,000 has been paid out in dividends and this does not include the 25c per share bonus.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol, like other Canadian distillery companies, has suffered heavily by the legislation prohibiting liquor exports to the United States. Besides this, the company has been adversely affected by the litigation between the President, Lord Shaughnessy, and Lady Mortimer Davis. Competition for what business is available is exceedingly keen at present. In view of the apparent impossibility, under present conditions, of the company's earning power recovering sufficiently to permit of a resumption of dividends, there is apparently a possibility of a rearrangement of the company's capitalization and a scaling down of present common stock holdings. Naturally this is a bearish influence from the market viewpoint, and tends to militate against appreciation in price.

MINING CORP.'S NEW GOLD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

As a subscriber I would like to have an opinion on Mining Corporation of Canada, Limited. A brief review of the present position would supplement this nicely.

—F. R. R., Montreal, Que.

A short time ago, in response to a somewhat similar request I said that the history of Mining Corporation was one of ups and downs. The company has had the experience of four periods of exceptional prosperity, interspersed by times of lean returns. At the moment the company is struggling along at Cobalt and South Lorrain, keeping its organization intact. Its large share interest in Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company, in Quement Mining Corporation and in Base Metals Corporation has rapidly dwindled in value, owing to decline in value of shareholdings, which reflects price failures in zinc, lead and copper.

Into this picture has been suddenly injected the feature of the new gold find in the Matachewan area, made by one of Mining Corporation's prospecting engineers. Early indications from this discovery have gratified the officials and independent observers who have visited it. A government geologist has made a favourable report.

Naturally it is too early to place any definite value on such a find but existing knowledge of it places Mining Corporation in possession of an exceptionally good looking chance of developing something of interest to shareholders. Should the prospect meet expectations it will serve to re-establish the stock on a basis more in line with cash assets. A real speculative interest might develop.

TIP TOP TAILORS COMMON

Editor, Gold and Dross:

What do you think of Tip Top Tailors common stock as a buy at current prices around 15? I read in a financial newspaper recently that the company was doing a larger volume of business but that its profits had declined. This doesn't seem to me to be reasonable. It seems to me that the company's profits ratio should increase in a time like this, when manufacturing costs are down. You know the company gets the same price for its products it always got. Can you explain this?

—L. T. T., Hamilton, Ont.

The answer is, I believe, that the company has only succeeded in increasing its volume of sales by opening a number of new stores, and that sales per store show quite a reduction compared with last year. The cost of opening and operating those new stores has been considerable, and the decline in the ratio of profits to volume of

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GOLD & DROSS

business is thus due to the increased cost of making sales.

However, a prospective purchaser of the company's stock should reflect that in opening these new stores the company is becoming known in new territories and is making new customers who may continue to buy and in larger volume when general business conditions improve. In other words, during the current depression the company has continued to build for the future, just as it has in the past. In due course this should find reflection in higher earnings on the common stock.

The decline in quotations on the common stock is due in part to general market weakness and lack of public interest in "equities", partly to market recognition that it is unlikely that the company will be able to show as good earnings for 1930 as for 1929, and partly to disappointment on the part of holders of the stock caused by failure to put the issue on a dividend basis. At the beginning of the year it had been fairly generally expected that dividend payments on the common would be initiated before many months had passed, but it is known now that there is practically no prospect of any such disbursement in the reasonably near future.

But of course this need not deter the long-term holder. While the stock is obviously still in the speculative class, the company is apparently building soundly for the future and common shareholders should ultimately benefit accordingly.

POTPOURRI

C. N., Carleton Place, Ont. A switch from MASSEY HARRIS common to some other stronger security would, of course, involve acceptance of the present low market price for Massey Harris. The present, I think, is an especially unsuitable time to sell Massey Harris. While there is no prospect of an early resumption of dividends, there is no reason for the shares to go any lower than they are at present and I think that almost any improvement in general business conditions, particularly in the west, should be reflected in a better market price for these shares. Thus you may get a better price by holding than you would if you sold now.

L. D., Guelph, Ont. DENISON COPPER is not working at this time. The bulk of the exploratory effort was in the nature of diamond drilling. While sponsors have referred to a fair tonnage of ore very few particulars were given as to grade or nature of the deposit. It may be ore in theory but there remains the matter of converting it into a saleable product. It would not be an investment at all. As to selling the stock again I think you would have a lot of difficulty. I know people who would like to sell what they have now.

R. J., Latchford Bridge, Ont. I presume that you refer to the first mortgage bonds of RENFREW INDUSTRIES LIMITED and if so I consider that these bonds are a reasonable investment. I believe that there is ample security behind this issue. A disadvantage is that no active market exists for these bonds.

R. W., Iderton, Ont. While there may be money in rabbit-breeding if the business is properly run, I am not at all favorably impressed by the tone of the prospectus of the WOODSTOCK RANCH AND PACKING COMPANY LIMITED. Purchase of the shares of such a company would be an out-and-out speculation and I would certainly not advise it unless you are frankly prepared to gamble with your money. If you are not, I would strongly advise that you confine your investments to securities which are listed on the stock exchanges.

W. H., New Hamburg, Ont. The BENNETT-PACAUD plan is largely a theory. While it sounds good, the company has been operating on this plan for some time and has not yet become a producer nor are there any indications of its becoming so. The final measuring stick is mining success. It is only fair to give the company credit for enterprise in taking over properties and trying them out. This activity, however, may not lead anywhere. If it does not what becomes of the plan? It just falls down, that's all.

J. E. C., Markdale, Ont. WINNIPEG RIVER TIN COMPANY has a large acreage of ground which is known to contain occurrences of rare earth minerals and metals. Beryllium is one and the presence of this metal has been rather strongly accentuated in the company's publicity. While it has been established that this mineral is present in massive occurrence the establishment of an industry on a commercial basis remains remote. A lot of work remains to be done to establish the metal in industry and to recover it from its present natural mineral form. The Winnipeg people are apparently making a sincere effort, although they are perhaps bearing down too heavily on possibilities in this direction, through publicity methods. The western press has been full of fantastic tales of the importance of dis-

coveries made. In this connection the Canadian Mining Journal comments as follows: "We gather an imposing picture of an impending revolution in the science of alloys which will affect the steel, automobile and aviation industries. An impressionable newspaper man leads us to believe that immense British and United States interests are taking off their coats, rolling up their sleeves and preparing to battle to the death over the question of who shall control the beryl deposits of Manitoba." In mining circles there is no excitement over the matter. It is just a commercial mineral which may prove to be of importance at some time in the future.

G. H., Goderich, Ont. The trouble with FRASER COMPANIES LIMITED was too rapid expansion. The company consumed all its ready cash just as business was entering a period of depression, and soon found itself in very serious difficulties. Up to that time the management had been successful and the company is still basically sound and doing a good business. As to whether or not the common stock is a buy at the present time, it is impossible to say definitely, as complete information as to the company's present position is not available. It is pretty certain, from what I hear, that there will have to be a reorganization of the company and a very considerable scaling down of present common stock holdings. Or it may be that the company will be purchased by some stronger concern. If you have some idle funds with which you can afford to gamble, a purchase of Fraser Companies common at the present low price might not be unreasonable, but I would not advise it except as a gamble.

E. W., Pembroke, Ont. I would not advise you to accept the proposition made to you by GLORIA OIL BURNERS OF CANADA LIMITED. There is no reason why you should invest in the company in order to represent it in Pembroke. This is not the regular commercial practice for the establishing of an agency. If a company believes it has a worthwhile product which can be sold, it should be interested only in opening up a sales outlet in a normal manner.

W. A., London, Ont. I am not aware of any mining reason why CLERICY stock should interest anyone at this time. If there is a market explanation it is obscure. The scattered activities of the company did not bring any reward.

J. R., Winnipeg, Man. I would not currently recommend the purchase of WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY common stock. The company has, as you know, experienced quite a falling off in revenue this year, despite the fact that a fare increase was granted earlier in the year, and followed by another more recently. Until it has been demonstrated that these increases can materially improve the company's earnings, there seems to be little likelihood of any appreciation in the common stock. I do think, however, that this situation is only a temporary one and speculative attractiveness lies in the stock through the operations of its subsidiaries, particularly North-western Power, which is developing the power site at Seven Sisters Falls.

P. D., Orono, Ont. SUDBURY ZINC, holding property in Skelly and Marshay townships, adjoining Marshay Zinc Claims, had a limited amount of surface prospecting in 1928. A considerable sum of money was raised by the house-to-house canvass method and a lot of dissatisfaction was created over the manner in which funds were diverted to selling force, rather than to productive work. Little effective work was done. Samples of the grab type showed fair values. I do not think the shareholders have any chance of recovering any part of their speculation. No minable body of ore was disclosed.

H. F., Moncton, N.B. I am afraid that if you accepted the offer suggested by A. L. Garson, whose connection with the ATWELL AND COMPANY or the liquidator is not clear, you would have some stock and little else. EVANGELINE is not the high class prospect Mr. Garson describes. There are no huge bodies of extremely rich ore. I certainly do not like the wording of this letter and cannot understand Mr. Garson's connection with the matter. I believe you would be as well advised to await the proceeds of liquidation. If other people take Evangeline stock in settlement it will be all the better for you.

W. C., Dundas, Ont. Do not put any money in RUBY OIL AND COAL SYNDICATE. This is altogether too risky for a man who has only a few hundred dollars to speculate with. It is highly doubtful whether there is any oil in the region; the so-called coal—if they have it—might be unprofitable to exploit. SUDBURY NORTHERN MINES is also too speculative for you. If you want to have mining certificates, buy the dividend paying gold stocks. The yield would satisfy anyone.

C. E., Elmira, Ont. EBY-BURT is one of the few gold prospects in the Kirkland Lake section which kept going this summer. It may be considered an early stage operation, employing a few men on surface exploration on a modest scale. Reported gold values were fair, but not at all surprising for that section. It is impossible to forecast its future. That section has not yet shown a producing mine, although some high values have been secured in the township. I have not heard of any prospector who has channel sampled veins yielding \$200 to \$300 in gold. If such values were secured over minable widths he would be killed in the rush of applicants to get in on his proposition. It sounds like a fairy tale.

WHEAT "FACTORIES" NEXT?

(Continued from Page 29)

day, and then into the night, with the aid of electric searchlights. Such a combination, in the hands of ambitious handlers, is far more than equal to the possibilities offered on a section of land.

Under these conditions it is reckoned that plowing, seeding and harvesting provide work for about sixty days of actual field operations—for the owner, with nature to do the rest. Compared to former systems this leaves too much idle time, even among those disposed to stake everything on grain. The logical alternative, coupled with a heavier overhead, is to double or triple the acreage, in order to keep the tractor combine busier—resulting in greater mass production and lower costs.

Granting that agrarian financial conditions are even half so precarious as some politicians have led the public to believe, force of circumstances present another problem. How is the average grain grower going to finance the purchase of modern machinery, and at the same time secure additional land necessary to make the investment worth while? Two avenues seem to be open. Several farmers in one district might join forces in purchasing machinery on a co-operative community plan, or launch corporation-controlled estates on a scale which may prove practicable commercially, and sound financially. The small grain-grower, who even now claims to find

the situation a heartless struggle, may gradually be forced out of the picture.

Senator Buchanan, of Lethbridge, a prominent western editor, after delving into these revolutionary tendencies, has come to this conclusion:

"Instead of two farmers struggling to make a living the trend is for one to drop out and the remaining farmer, plus modern implements, to do the same work, do it better, get more production per acre and greater profits. Of course, it has not all been easy. In the revolution, the transition stage, many mistakes have been made. Some have found they are misfits, and it has been a painful process. Others have plunged, and financial distress has been the result. But out of the process is evolving a new farming method suited to the country; farming is losing its drudgery, and there are indications that the change will bring about greater financial stability."

But a brother western farmer-senator, of the same political faith, is inclined to disagree with the Alberta editor. Hon. Robert Forke, who recently created a commotion by issuing some critical comment about the pool management from his comfortable seat in the Senate, has also gone on record in this way:

"My observations are the result of my own experience, and may be wrong, but I am unable to see how the large mechanized farm is going to transform any country in the way that many people appear to believe it

will. It is my conviction that it would not be well for Canada if that did happen. Can honorable members picture a huge farm, occupying thousands of acres, with one man overseeing the whole thing and many laborers doing the work? Would such a farm be preferable to one hundred smaller farms, operated by independent yeomen, whose families were being brought up to prize the virtue of independence and liberty? To me the small farm presents a much more attractive picture than the other. We know what has happened to agriculture and the growers of wheat in the United States and Australia, and I think their experiences should guide us in our treatment of our own wheat growers."

Even learned and dignified senators do not agree on such a vital issue, so our readers will have to form their own judgment. The writer is inclined to stand with the Alberta editor. At this distance it looks as if a long newspaper training has enabled him to get his ears much closer to the ground. After all is said and done, it is not so much a matter of what we would really like to see, or consider the more idealistic, but what force of circumstances and changing conditions demand—and create. In our estimation the western agrarian semi-political theorist has had his day—and failed to make good. The prairie grain farmer of the future is liable to profit by his costly experiences and become more self-reliant, individualistic, and, even corporatist.

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Concerning Insurance

Accidental Death Proof

Question of What is Sufficient Proof that Death Resulted from Accidental Means Important to Beneficiaries

By GEORGE GILBERT

WHERE persons have to bring suit to collect benefits provided for death by accidental means under accident policies or under the double indemnity provisions of life policies, the question of what is considered sufficient proof that death resulted from accidental means becomes of prime importance.

Some needed light was thrown on this question by a well-known insurance lawyer in a paper at the recent meeting of the American Life Convention. It was brought out that while the burden of proof is upon the beneficiary to establish his or her case by a preponderance of the evidence, the rule seems to be recognized by all the courts, practically without exception, that where the insured is found dead with one of the actually or presumptively external, violent injuries under discussion—gun shot wound, knife stab, being struck by train or automobile, a fall from a high place, drowning, poisoning, or asphyxiation—so that from the physical fact alone the only reasonable inferences to be drawn are that he met his death either at his own hands or at the hands of a third person, by this actual or presumptive external or violent means, the beneficiary has made a prima facie case by the simple showing of these facts.

There are many such cases where the facts show that death must have been at the hands of the insured himself or of a third person, and all other inferences are excluded. In such cases the rule is well settled that death will not be presumed, the presumption being based on the fact that natural love of life precludes drawing that inference, or on the fact that crime will never be presumed, and suicide was the last of common law crimes. Accordingly, if suicide be not presumed, then if death were at the insured's own hands, it must have been accidental. Also, if crime will not be presumed, then if death was at the hands of a third party, the death likewise must have been accidental.

Thus in the shooting, stabbing, automobile, train and asphyxiation cases, and generally in the case of falls, the facts themselves, unexplained by extraneous evidence or eye-witnesses, necessarily exclude all other inferences than that of accidental death. The courts have also generally applied a similar rule to drowning and poisoning cases. Many poisoning cases do not come in this class, however, because in regard to cyanide, bichloride, carbolic acid, lysol and the other poisons commonly used in suicide cases there could be no intent in taking the poison other than suicide. The choice is then between suicide and accident, and the presumption, nothing more appearing, makes the prima facie case for accidental death.

One of the important cases cited to show the law where it is doubtful whether death was caused by accident or suicide is that of *Ross v. New York Life Insurance Co.* This case arose out of the sudden death of U.S. District Judge Ross of Memphis from the wrecking of his automobile while he was under political and financial clouds. The insurance company appealed from the decision of the trial

judge, and the court of appeal gave a good exposition of the law applying to such cases.

It was pointed out by the appeal court that before the beneficiary could recover she must show that death resulted from accidental means, that is, that it was an accident as distinguished from purposeful and intentional death. Also, that where the facts and circumstances leave it doubtful or questionable whether death was caused by accident or suicide, and the probability that it was caused one way is about as much as the other, then the law presumes that the death happened as the result of an accident, and such presumption of law comes to the aid of the beneficiary in establishing her case by a preponderance of evidence. Further, that where this presumption of death is brought into play, and is given effect to by the jury, the burden of proof shifts to the insurance company, and it is made incumbent upon the latter to establish by a preponderance of the evidence that the deceased lost his life as a result of self-destruction; and that the presumption of accident stands as proof until it is overturned by evidence to the contrary.

Analysis of Auto Accidents Points Way to Reduce Hazards

IF THE death toll from automobile accidents is to show any reduction this year over last, motorists will have to stop driving on the wrong side of the road, cutting out and in on narrow highways, and refusing to give right of way, while pedestrians will have to exercise more care in crossing streets, and parents will have to keep their children from playing in the roadway.

An analysis of about 50,000 definite and assignable traffic violations resulting in personal injury or death recently made by the Travelers Insurance Co. showed that more than one-fourth involved failure to grant right of way, while about one in every six traffic violations pertained to driving on the wrong side of the road. Cutting in and out of traffic caused nearly a fourteenth of the total number of irregularities causing injury or death, while speeding was assigned as the cause of mishaps in nearly a fifth of the violations.

One of the most dangerous things a pedestrian can do is to cross streets at other places than intersections, about one-fifth of the pedestrians injured in motor accidents being hurt while doing so. About the same number of pedestrians are injured by darting into streets from behind cars parked at curbs, while one-seventh of the total injured in motor accidents have been hurt while crossing intersections against the signal lights.

The analysis shows that a third of the automobile accidents causing injury or death occur at street intersections, and that even more happen upon highways. Only one-fifth as many accidents occur between intersections as at intersections, while more than a fourth of all motor acci-



HEADS AGENTS ASSOCIATION
Cecil Bethune, of Ottawa, who has again been elected President of the Ontario Fire and Casualty Insurance Agents Association.
—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

dents happening on highways occur upon curves.

About one-fourth of the total number of motor accidents involved the collision of automobiles, while about one-half involved the collision of cars with pedestrians.

Nearly one-third of all persons hurt in automobile accidents are pedestrians, and about one-half include passengers of cars in collision. More motor vehicle accidents occur on Sunday than any other day of the week, with Saturday the next most hazardous day. Also, more automobile accidents occur between the hours of 4:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon than at any other hour of the day.

Features Epigram by New York Life President

IN one of the recent monthly bulletins sent out by the Elliott Service Co., a branch of Underwood & Underwood, photographers, to business houses and factories subscribing to the service, and displayed for the inspiration of their employees, there is a photograph of Darwin P. Kingsley, president of the New York Life Insurance Co., under which in large type is printed: "Mr. Kingsley says: 'It's not what work you choose but how you choose to work.'" Other persons who have been quoted in the series include Thomas A. Edison, Charles M. Schwab, President Herbert Hoover, ex-President Calvin Coolidge and Alfred E. Sloane.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I would like some information about the Merchants and Employers Guarantee and Accident Company. What is its financial standing, and who are its officers and directors? How about its claim payments and is it safe to insure with?

—L. T. E., Fort Frances, Ont.

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Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In 1921 I took out an endowment policy, 20 year term, with the Western Empire Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg agreeing at the time to the "Deferred Dividend" plan.

Three years ago I borrowed a sum of money on the policy and about the same time asked to have the dividends applied so as to reduce the yearly premium.

Their reply discouraged me from taking steps to effect this change but now I want to reopen the subject. Would you be good enough to inform me if I can change to the premium reducing plan or am I definitely committed to deferred dividends.

—P. R. Nelson, B.C.

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make such a change after the policy has been in force for a certain length of time, and on the furnishing of a health certificate, but the practice is not uniform in this respect. Some companies grant the privilege of changing from the deferred dividend plan to the quinquennial dividend plan after the policy has been in force for two or three five year periods, as the case may be. But an insurance company is not obliged to pay or apply any profits or dividends under its policies in any manner contrary to the stipulations in the policy contract.

Owing to the abuses which grew up in the old days under the deferred dividend system, deferred dividend policies rightly came into public disfavor, and the trend has since been steadily toward policies which provide for an annual distribution of dividends to policyholders or a distribution at least not later than once every five years.

The Royal Commission which investigated life insurance companies in Canada in 1906 recommended the enactment of a law prohibiting the issue of life policies which provided for the distribution of surplus otherwise than annually, but this recommendation was not given effect to in the legislation subsequently passed. It was enacted, however, that every company operating under Dominion license must provide for the ascertainment and distribution of surplus under participating policies at intervals not greater than quinquennially, and that in the case of deferred dividend policies, the surplus must be ascertained and apportioned at least once in every five years and constitute a liability of the company, and carried in the accounts accordingly until it has been actually distributed and paid to the policyholders entitled thereto.

This law applies to all companies carrying on business under Dominion charter or license, but does not apply to those operating under Provincial charter and license.

"Saturday Night" has always advised against the purchase of deferred dividend policies.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Do you recommend the Empire Home Benefit Association as a desirable company with which to insure? I understand their Head Office is at Vancouver, B.C.

—A. H. M., Regina, Sask.

As the Empire Home Benefit Association operates on the assessment system, a system which time and mathematics have demonstrated to be an absolutely unsound basis upon which to predicate life insurance benefits, I would advise you to leave it alone, and buy what life insurance protection you need from a legal reserve insurance institution.

I observe from a circular of this concern that its object is "to make provision by means of subscriptions, for relieving the widows, orphan children, and other dependents of mem-

bers, but not otherwise to carry on the business of insurance, and not to conduct a trust business, or a trade or mercantile venture, or for purposes of commercial gain."

The annual dues are \$5 per member, sixty per cent. of which is to be put in a Mortuary Trust Fund, the balance to be used for expenses. That is, \$2 out of the \$5 goes for expenses. Then there is membership fee on joining of \$5, but it is not specified whether any part of this goes into the Mortuary Trust Fund or whether it all goes for expenses.

Thus it costs \$10 to join at the start, and the member is also subject to an assessment on the death of every member, the assessment varying in amount with the number members in the association.

This is a crude form of postmortem assessmentism, and can only result in loss and disappointment to the members in the long run.

Only those unfamiliar with the most elementary principles of sound life insurance could be induced to join it for the purpose of securing insurance protection.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Do you consider the Annuity Bonds, such as the Canada Life offers, a good investment for a woman, who if she has her health, is assured of a salary for say 15 years?

If one is beyond the age where disability is allowed for, would it be better to invest in reliable investments rather than in these annuities?

—B. B., Hamilton, Ont.

For a salaried woman with no dependents and with her own way to make in the world, the financial problem is to find the best plan of saving or investment by which during the working period of her life she can build up the means which will provide her with as large an income as possible when her earning power has ceased.

By buying on the instalment plan an up-to-date deferred annuity, an annuity bond, or a pension bond policy, with loan and cash values, etc., from a strong licensed life company, like the Canada Life, she can secure the maximum return in the way of future income for the amount presently deposited, as well as absolute safety, while the cash and loan values guaranteed under such a policy will protect her against the loss of what she has paid in should she be unable to keep up her instalments until the age at which her income begins, or should she be in need of some of the money in an emergency.

As the payments to the policyholder under this form of contract represent the return in instalments of both principal and interest, the yearly income to be secured in this way is larger than it would be on any kind of investments it would be safe to put her money into, while she is also relieved of all worries in regard to investment or reinvestment of funds, which are unavoidable if one's income is derived from stocks, bonds or mortgages.

CANADA NEEDS SHIPS

(Continued from Page 29)

upon Lake Ontario. For competition in modern building it has all the raw materials at hand, and stands to-day in the presence of great promise for shipping in its own waters, especially upon the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence. The question is, does Canada lack a national will to compete with other nations in the carrying trade?

The strangest aspect of slackened ambition to hold our own in shipping is its entire lack of economic basis. Mining, smelting, ship plate making, shipbuilding, as well as all trades concerned with finishing, repairing and manning modern merchant vessels, are not only at command, but are suffering all along the line. Canadian steamship companies represent the capital of Canadians to as large an extent as railways and other utilities.

The United States was in a somewhat similar position to Canada before their merchant marine act of 1928 came into operation. Steamship companies were placing their purchases abroad; some of them are content to keep on doing so and even to criticize the Shipping Board for its inclination towards over building. There is not so much occasion in reality to emphasize the factor of competition from the United States. In the last eight years, according to statistics made public by the U.S. Shipping Board, the United States actually contributed to a small extent only to the supply of gross world tonnage of merchant ships. The situation that has developed in Canada seems to call for just such a re-awakening of public interest here as made the demand in the United States for the Merchant Marine Act of 1928.

It need not be insisted upon that until substantial aid is provided for the industry in Canada by the government at Ottawa, we shall see no marked improvement in conditions, although, as has been said, the immediate outlook is the most inviting and hopeful in recent shipping history, with a new and confident attitude demanded towards the industry of ship

building and repairs. But nothing short of a vigorous application to the industry of the Canada First policy, proclaimed at the Imperial Conference by Mr. Bennett, would be adequate. A close investigation into transportation and shipping conditions would, of course, be in order, the subject being a complex one and the task of recovery long and difficult, even under the best circumstances. But with the opening of the new Welland Canal alone, qualified technical observers see great and certain stimulation of Canadian trade. The grain trade in this connection is outstanding. But the iron, steel and coal trades must also feel new beneficial influence. This may be depended upon with certainty, if the government shows an encouraging attitude towards ship building.

In any event the canal opening will produce effect in many directions, although, as Capt. A. B. Jones, United States War Department Engineering Corps, tells observers of the situation across the line, no one can predict with any degree of certainty what developments may follow. So much depends upon Canada and the Canadian people. Capt. Jones, for one thing, looks for a Canadian iron and steel trade nearer the centres of manufacture.

Two types of ships are used for moving grain, the upper lake vessels of 10,000 to 15,000 tons and the smaller vessels plying the lower lakes with a capacity of about 2,000 tons. Operation of large boats is more economical and consequently any development which will extend the range of these big boats will mean more advantageous means of shipping mid-West products to Lake Ontario and the upper St. Lawrence. The tonnage moved on the upper lakes is about 100,000,000 and on the lower lakes and upper St. Lawrence about 10,000,000 tons. The objective for Canada is a more adequate merchant marine of Canadian construction and equipment as far as the capacity of Canadian yards can contract for, and a steady development in the years to come.

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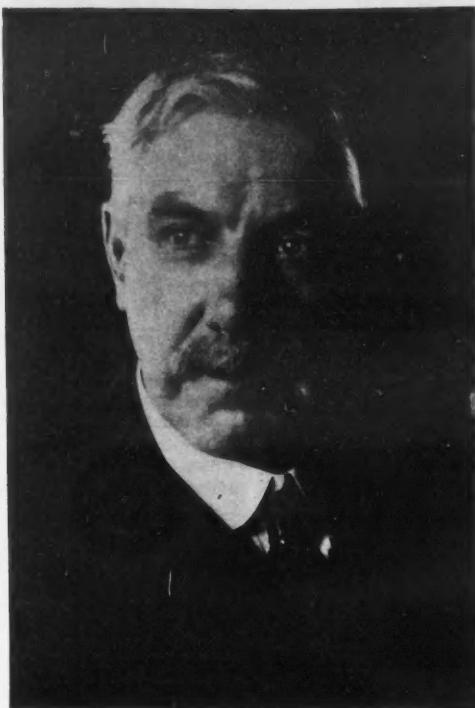
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ALL PLANTS BUSY

At the annual meeting of Western Canada Flour Mills, Ltd., President D. B. Hanna informed shareholders that since the close of the company's fiscal year on August 31, that conditions had improved and that currently the company's mills were fully employed. The report revealed a strong balance sheet position and, although earnings were down, the directors saw no occasion for any policy of retrenchment in dividends.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

WORST IS NOW OVER

Business Recovery in Canada May Depend on Trend Across Border

THE dominating factor in the business situation is the continued fall of prices. During the first half of September, hopes were expressed freely, more especially by statistical experts in the United States, that the decline had been arrested. These hopes have now, for the time, been disappointed. As is well known, further declines have occurred; and a Canadian index of basic commodities, which stood at 149 in April, 1929; at 79½ in February, 1930; at 115½ in February, 1930; and at 96 in September, 1929; at the end of September, 1930, reached the lowest figure since the Armistice was signed, 65½.

The decline in the past month was equal to 4 points; more rapid than any other within the past year, except only that from November to December, 1929, which was 4½ points. On an average, since September, 1929, the monthly fall has been almost exactly 2½ points.

Had anyone foreseen, twelve months ago, that so drastic a revision of prices was threatened, says the Bank of Nova Scotia in its current monthly letter, the mere prospect of this would have produced an intense pessimism. Looking backwards, we may therefore be tempted to conclude that our ignorance of what was in store for us has not been an unmixed evil. It has enabled us to face the difficulties of the moment, as we might have been unable to do with undivided attention, had our eyes at that time been directed down these gloomy vistas of price deflation.

The consideration from which we should, surely, now take comfort, is that these declines are behind, and not before us. They have occurred; they have involved widespread and painful readjustments; but although they have caused a great disturbance of business, the difficulties involved in them have been met.

The continued easing of the great international money markets, though the strength of this force must not be exaggerated, is another factor which will accelerate the beginning of recovery.

Both in the commodity markets of the world, and in the money markets, the stage is being set for the next act in the drama. Though the curtain has not yet risen, and the setting is thus hidden from the spectators—though patience is still a virtue to be practiced—the period of waiting draws towards its end.

Because our principal problems at the present time are in no sense exclusively Canadian, but international in character, there is much to be gained by making, when possible international comparisons. While, therefore, the bulk of this issue deals with the development of business conditions locally throughout Canada, the detailed analysis of these is prefaced by certain parallels which can validly be drawn between general conditions of business, in Canada and in the United States respectively.

Available comparisons suggest that while business has contracted in both countries, conditions in Canada have been less unsatisfactory than those in the United States.

Thus, in the case of the construction industries, the trend of new contracts in the United States has clearly been downward, and continuously downward, since the beginning of September, 1928. In other words, the decline had already started there more than a year before the first great break in the stock market; though the significance of it appears to have passed unnoticed at the time. But in Canada, the year 1929 was considerably busier for the construction industries than 1928; and this increase in activity was about equally divided between East and West. Not till the beginning of November, 1929, is the same downward turn to be noted in Canada.

There has been a far closer synchronisation between the course of events in the manufacturing industries of the two countries. Here again, however, the contraction of business has been a good deal less marked in Canada than in the United States.

If allowance is made for seasonal influences, since midsummer, 1929, there has been a reduction of the working force in Canadian factories throughout the country, amounting to slightly more than 10 per cent.; and a corresponding reduction of the working force in factories of the United States, amounting to 19 per cent.

A third direct comparison that can be made is between the course of life insurance sales in the two countries. Here the difference in experience is less noticeable. The trend of new sales has been downwards in both countries during recent months, but the decline has not been very marked.

There has been an inevitable tendency towards an increase in business failures, both in Canada and the United States. This became evident somewhat earlier in this country than south of the border; but there has been no marked difference between the two countries' experience.

When allowance is made for seasonal influences, in each case the number of failures is about 20 per cent. in excess of the monthly average for the past five years.

If, however, these comparisons are on the whole favorable to Canada, we cannot afford to treat them as occasions for satisfaction. As everyone knows, business conditions in the United States have a very powerful influence upon business conditions here. An improvement of our neighbors' business would quickly be reflected in our own. It is to be hoped that such improvement is now not far distant.



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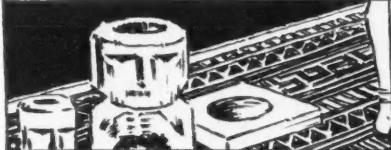
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Western Canada Flour Mills COMPANY LIMITED

And Its Subsidiary Companies

Consolidated Balance Sheet, 31st August, 1930

ASSETS	
CAPITAL ASSETS:	
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant and Equipment less Depreciation	\$5,796,211.18
Other Investments	618,446.75
Patents, Trademarks and Goodwill	1.00
	\$6,414,658.93
CURRENT ASSETS:	
Accounts and Bills Receivable, including accounts of affiliated companies	857,911.78
Inventories of Grain, Merchandise, Bags, Barrels and Supplies	2,101,925.07
Cash on Hand and in Bank	70,378.01
Deferred Charges	48,108.84
	3,978,321.70
	\$9,492,980.63
LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL:	
Authorized—30,000 shares 6½% Cumulative Preference Stock of a par value of \$100.00 each	\$3,000,000.00
150,000 shares Common Stock of No. Par Value	—
Issued—25,000 shares of 6½% Cumulative Preference Stock of a par value of \$100.00 each	\$2,500,000.00
594 shares redeemed	\$9,400.00
115,895 shares Common Stock of No Par Value	\$2,440,600.00
	\$4,302,080.00
CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Bank Loan	\$ 250,000.00
Dividend Payable 15th September, 1930	80,223.00
Accounts and Bills Payable	1,112,443.27
	1,442,666.27
RESERVES:	
For Contingencies, Doubtful Accounts, Income Taxes, etc.	\$ 184,004.18
Pension Fund Reserve	50,000.00
Property Reserve	1,388,083.66
General Reserve	1,221,911.64
	2,843,999.48
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:	
Balance 1st September, 1929	\$1,005,611.54
Profit for fiscal year ended 31st August, 1930	221,416.46
	\$1,227,028.00
Less Dividends for Year	321,893.12
Balance 31st August, 1930	905,134.88
	\$9,492,980.63
INDIRECT LIABILITIES:	
Customers' Paper under Discount	\$1,997,981.88
Guarantee Purity Baking Company, Ltd.—Loan	1,457,000.00

We have examined the books and accounts of Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies at the 31st August, 1930, and we certify that all our requirements as Auditors have been complied with and report that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of Western Canada Flour Mills Company, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies at the 31st August, 1930, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the various companies.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, 6th October, 1930.

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Dr. G. E. Richards, E. V. Nisbet, W. M. Richardson, Solicitors.
Jenkins and Hardy, McAndrew, James & Evans

Subscriptions for the Shares now offered will be received at the Head Office of the Corporation, 1501 Metropolitan Building, Toronto 2, Ont., and dealt with in order of receipt.

The purpose of the issue is to provide funds for further development and operation of the Deposit of Radium-bearing Ore on the Corporation's properties (which comprise 456 acres of unencumbered Patented Lands in Haliburton County, Ont.), in accordance with plans and estimates prepared by its Engineer and Mine Manager after full consideration of results of previous operations and of investigations and Tests by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines, Ontario Research Foundation, The Imperial Institute of London, Eng., and others.

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Life & Accident Insurance
Company

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Head Office, Waterloo, Ont.
Insurance in
Force . . . \$52,460,013
Assets . . . 7,323,146
Policy Reserves. 5,547,433

Policyholder's
Dividends

The five year dividend results to policyholders in this company have been most gratifying and compare favorably with those of any other company.

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Assurance Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 173
AND BONUS

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT (being at the rate of twelve per cent per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, also a bonus of two per cent for the year ending November 29, 1930, and that the same will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October.

By order of the Board.
M. W. WILSON,
General Manager.
Montreal, Que., October 14, 1930.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Common Dividend No. 4
DIVIDEND OF Fifty Cents (50c.) per share, being at the rate of Two Dollars (\$2.00) per annum, on the No. 1 Common Stock of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1930, payable November 1st, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on October 31st, 1930.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
Montreal, October 24th, 1930

The Ceramics laboratories of the Department of Mines were established several years ago with the object of assisting in the development of Canadian clays and shales and they have fully justified their existence. Tests are made of new clay deposits found to determine their commercial possibilities. Investigations are carried out on subjects of general interest to the Canadian Ceramic and clay working industries and technical advice and assistance is freely given to manufacturers. The results of some of the investigations carried out in these laboratories have been of the greatest economic value to the industry.

INDUSTRY GOES ABROAD

Establishing of Branch Factories in Other Countries
Should Stimulate World Trade

IT IS estimated that United States interests now control more than 2,000 branch factories in foreign countries, employing in the neighborhood of 500,000 men. Though this migration of American industry commenced before the war, the most rapid expansion has taken place during the past ten years, conjointly with the marked increase in U.S. investments in foreign countries. The effects of the movement on export trade and labor conditions, and on industrial practice and living conditions may, in time, be extremely far reaching.

Back of the development of this movement, The Index, published by the New York Trust Company, finds a number of fundamental factors. During the post-war years, with the steady increase of tariff barriers in all parts of the world, one of the principal motives for the building of foreign plants has undoubtedly been to get behind the tariff walls of other countries, and thus bring the price of the manufactured product within the means of the foreign consumer.

The aim of American manufacturers in establishing foreign branches has not been to lower the prices of products manufactured abroad to less than the American level, but rather to prevent sales prices being increased to a prohibitive point by the addition of import duties. In some instances, however, certain governments have enforced such high taxes on foreign branch plants that the advantage in avoiding customs payments has been largely offset.

Prior to the war, the erection of a Canadian tariff against American automobiles led to the establishment of branch plants in Canada by American automobile manufacturers. Not only was the Canadian tariff surmounted by this means, but the benefit of the preferential tariffs between members of the British Empire was also obtained, exports from Canada to Empire countries being favored with lower tariffs than those from the United States.

Largely due to these advantages, the establishment of American branch factories has progressed more extensively in Canada than in any other country. The list of commodities manufactured in this country in American owned plants, ranges, according to the U.S. Department of Commerce, from razor blades to threshing machines, perfume sprayers to motor trucks, silk gloves to machine belts. Although certain conspicuous products, like automobiles, newsprint paper, aluminum, agricultural machinery, are most generally associated with American industrial interests in Canada, one is likely to overlook the large number of less important American specialties manufactured in branch plants in Canada and as firmly entrenched in the Dominion as they are in the United States.

Advantages to be gained from inter-imperial preferential tariffs have likewise been an important contributing reason for the erection of a large number of branch factories in Canada, Australia and New Zealand in recent years. Next to Canada, however, Europe is the most important field for American branch factories.

Figures for all European countries are not available but the U.S. Department of Commerce reports that there were 79 American branch plants in operation in Germany at the beginning of the present year, while several others were scheduled for erection during 1930. A number of American firms have been established in Great Britain for many years, while more recently, branch plants, principally for the manufacture of automobiles, have been established in France, Italy and Spain.

Transportation charges have played a part in the foreign branch plant movement, particularly in the case of companies manufacturing heavy machinery upon which the export freight charges would be so large as to pro-

hibit competition with local manufactures. In some instances, indeed, the high cost of transportation has been the governing factor and has made it imperative to manufacture in foreign countries in order to be able to sell in them at all.

Other underlying motives for establishing branch plants abroad are advertising considerations and the utilization of national sentiment. In many of the factories first erected in foreign countries, production was very restricted, but their presence served to advertise the company and its products and the factory served as an outlet for shipments made from the home factory in the United States.

This, however, is seldom the case at present, the trend being consistently toward the operation and maintenance of complete manufacturing and distributing units. National sentiment, as reflected in the desire to patronize home industries which afford employment for local workers, has been of great value to American

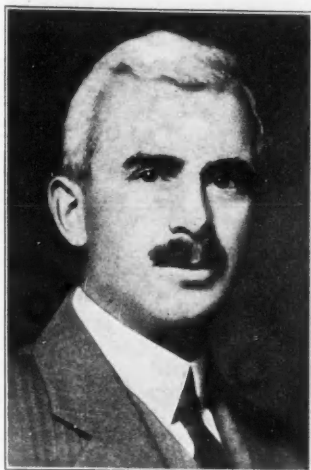
international migration of industry which is characteristic of the modern world.

It is felt, by authorities, that the recent increase of American tariff rates will serve to emphasize the value to certain foreign manufacturers, of branches in the U.S., while retaliatory measures abroad will have a similar effect on American concerns in a position to establish foreign factories.

The view is held in some quarters that widespread manufacturing of distinctive American products abroad will reduce American exports. To a certain extent, this will, no doubt, be the case; but in view of the fact that many of the branch factories are used chiefly to assemble parts shipped from the United States, the reduction in exports will not be so marked as if the foreign plants undertook complete manufacture.

Capital has become international in character and flows into those channels where it may be most constructively and profitably employed. The construction of American branch factories in foreign countries has been, to a large extent, a natural corollary to the investment of some \$15,000,000,000 in these countries by American interests. The expansion of industry and the introduction of American products in a wider territory, by means of investment in factories located in the markets, has been a logical and progressive means of utilizing American capital.

Far seeing economists believe that, on the whole, the movement will be beneficial, both to America and to other countries. Introduction of U.S. methods and a consequent increase in productivity per worker will lower prices in other countries and enable them to increase their exports and obtain a greater degree of prosperity. Wage standards are being raised and living conditions bettered in foreign countries as a result of the movement, and the ensuing increase in purchasing power will benefit industry throughout the world.



HEADS NEW FIRM

Formation of a new Canadian investment banking house is announced by A. Montye Macrae. The new company is to be known as Macrae & Company with offices in the Star Building and will carry on a general investment banking business.

branch plants. Most of these plants, accordingly, operate under a foreign name and with a separate incorporation in the country in which their factory is located in order to be in accord with nationalistic feeling.

A practical reason which has led to the establishment of a number of branch plants has been to provide facilities for servicing the company's products. Selling has been made easier by being able to replace broken or worn out parts from a local factory instead of having to send for replacements to the United States. This motive has, naturally, had the greatest influence with manufacturers of such products as automobiles, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, electric refrigerators, cash registers, office machinery and similar manufactured articles.

In expanding its industrial activity to include the manufacture of distinctive American products in foreign countries, the United States is following a course of action undertaken by many other industrial nations. The manufacture of rayon in the United States, for example, is controlled in substantial part by British and German interests. The international scope of the Belgian glass and chemical industries, the world wide expansion of the French perfume industry, and the ramifications of the Swedish match and the Dutch margarine interests, all form a part of the

Current Quotations on
Unlisted Stocks

(Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

INDUSTRIAL STOCKS	BID	ASK
Brandram Henderson Com.	\$27.00	\$34.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper Pfd.	60.00	66.00
Canada Packers 7% Pfd.	97.50	100.00
Canadian Industries Pfd.	118.00	123.00
Dunlop Tire 7% Pfd.	101.00	104.00
Inter. Proprietaries "A"	28.50	32.50
Loew's London Pfd.	2.00	3.50
Mount Royal Hotel 6% Pfd.	29.00	34.00
Rogers Majestic Radio	12.00	17.00
Western Grain Pfd. Bonus		84.00

INSURANCE STOCKS	BID	ASK
British American Assce.	50.00	
Canada Life	650.00	750.00
Capital Life	20.00	25.00
Continental Life 20% Pfd.	70.00	80.00
Dominion of Canada Gen.	235.00	280.00
Excelsior Life 30% Pfd.	110.00	130.00
Great West Life	450.00	600.00
Manufacturers Life	365.00	395.00
North American Life	90.00	
Sun Life	1600.00	1775.00

TRUST & LOAN STOCKS	BID	ASK
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	60.00	
Chartered Trust	97.50	110.00
Commercial Finance Com.	6.00	10.00
Guelph & Ont. Loan Par \$50	62.50	70.00
Midland Loan & Savings	19.00	24.00
Security Loan & Savings	115.00	
Sterling Trust	90.00	
Traders Finance "B" Pfd.	91.00	95.00
Trusts & Guarantee	120.00	145.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings		

POWER ISSUES	BID	ASK
B.C. Elec. Pwr. & Gas Pfd.	102.50	
Calgary Power Pfd.	96.00	98.00
Can. Light & Power Com.		34.00
Can. Northern Pwr. Pfd.	105.00	
Can. West. Nat. Gas. L.H.P.		
Pfd.	32.00	96.00
Great Lakes Power Pfd.	25.00	
New Brunswick Pwr. 1st Pfd.	65.00	72.00
Northern Ont. Pwr. Pfd.	30.00	
Nova Scotia L. & P. Pfd.	95.00	
Ottawa L.H.P. 6 1/2% Pfd.	103.00	

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For 13 years manager of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, who passed away on Oct. 23rd. Previously Mr. Beck had made his mark as one of the ablest of Canadian journalists. He was English by birth, but starting life as a printer's devil at Tillsonburg, Ont., subsequently he worked in many Canadian and American cities, and at various times had been managing editor of the Detroit News, the Montreal Star and the Winnipeg Telegram. He was 63 years old at the time of his death.

Tin Prospects Unstable**More Co-operation Required Between Producers and Consumers**By **LEONARD J. REID**

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

A SIMPLE understanding of the laws of supply and demand and an elementary appreciation of the direct relationship between scarcity and high prices has from time immemorial often tempted suppliers to restrict supply in order to force up prices. The fall in the price of commodities which has been taking place in the last few years has naturally acted as a stimulus to many suppliers to practice this time-honoured plan. The very rapid fall in prices during the last few months has acted as a further fillip urging suppliers to this device.

Endeavours of this kind are now taking place in the tin industry. The price of tin has over a number of years fluctuated considerably, if not continuously. For example, the average price for 1927 was £289 per ton but the average price for 1929 was down to £240, while this year the price fell to as low as £135 as the average for August, and in September business was done at £124, and in October at £119, the lowest price in recent history.

With tin now being sold at half the average price of last year, it will be realised that the position of the tin industry is serious. The present unsettled economic conditions generally and the continued fall in the price of other primary commodities give every indication that a further fall in the price of tin is quite likely. The heavy stocks of tin now accumulating cast an additional shadow on the prospects of stable prices in the near future.

In examining the conditions prevailing the danger must be avoided of jumping to the conclusion that high stocks cause low prices, or even at jumping at the opposite conclusion that low prices have caused high stocks. What is clear, however, is that stocks have been accumulating. At the end of 1927 known world stocks of metallic tin amounted to 15,610 tons, at the end of 1928, to 23,703 tons, at the end of 1929, 27,724 tons. By August of this year world stocks rose to 43,518 tons; since then they have declined a little.

The present position is that there are exceptionally large stocks of unsold tin in the world and at the same time the price is moving downwards. Statistical evidence goes to show that since 1929 consumption of tin has declined, but productive capacity has increased. In all industries the application of new capital and the application of inventions and improvements is continually increasing productive capacity. This has been happening in the case of tin. This tendency was encouraged by the large demand for tin during 1929. A number of industries requiring tin were still on the wave of a boom and demanding tin. Then came the sudden falling off in effective demand which in turn meant a reduced demand for tin. Thus, at the very moment when the tin industry was applying itself to increased production it was suddenly faced with a rapidly declining demand for its product.

Whatever the decline in the consumption of tin may be attributed to, it is certain that the situation was aggravated by the fact that tin suppliers have been unable or incapable to foresee it. That a fall in prices so pronounced as that which has occurred in the last few months should have come upon the whole world with-

out it being foreseen by the so-called experienced leaders of industry and their advisers, will no doubt be looked upon with amazement by a more enlightened generation.

Meanwhile, in the present confusion the Tin Producers' Association endeavours to maintain the price of the metal at its present level and perhaps raise the price, by the familiar expedient of reducing supplies. The members of the Association include tin producers in Malaya, Nigeria, Burma, Siam and Australia. Outside the Association the large producers are mainly those of Bolivia and the Dutch colonies. Among members of the Association a 20% cut in output was agreed to in January of this year; in July certain firms went further and stopped production for two months. For the remainder of the year the 20% reduction on last year's output will continue to operate.

It is announced that world output for the first eight months of the year amounted to 113,377 tons or 8,658 tons less than for the same period last year. But an analysis of the figures reveals the interesting fact that very much the larger proportion of the reduction is due to decreased production, not by members of the Association, but by producers outside the Association. The inference is that many of those producers could not operate their mines at the present low price of tin; it may be inferred also, therefore, that any increase in the price of tin would again bring them into production. The main volume of the restricted output, therefore, depends on an uncertain factor. On the consumption side of the situation the indications of improvement are notoriously absent. The restriction of output can therefore have only a relatively minor effect on prices. The immediate position is rendered all the more uncertain because it is not known how much tin is held by speculators who may unload the tin on the market at any moment.

Improvement which has some permanence and solidity can come only from an increase in genuine demand by actual consumers. How this can be facilitated by making the consumers' present situation more difficult by trying to force up the price of tin, it is a little difficult to understand. If the effort devoted to restricting output were devoted instead to devising a scheme of co-operation between large producers and large consumers of tin, the much desired stability and margin of profit might be better and more quickly achieved. But that is a policy not yet explored. Meanwhile fluctuations in the price of tin will continue and even further falls in prices may be expected.

The greatest clay working industry is of course the manufacture of building brick and structural tile for which most common clays and shales are satisfactory. Fortunately Canada possesses immense resources of such clays and shales, and brick making plants are found near most of the larger cities and towns. It is stated that there is a larger proportion of brick structures, particularly dwelling houses, in Canada than in the United States. The great variety of shades of reds and browns found in building bricks is due to the variations in the quantity of compounds of iron in the clays.

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